



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Central African Republic

Prime Minister Comments on Elections, Government

LD3004162893 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 30 Apr 93

[From the "Afrique Midi" program]

[Text] The guest of Afrique Midi is Enoch Derant-Lakoue, prime minister of the Central African Republic. His government has just decided to set elections for 17 October despite the fact that the electoral commission had recommended the date of 30 May. Why this decision? Enoch Derant-Lakoue spoke to correspondent Murielle Pomponne:

[Begin recording] [Derant-Lakoue] We do not want to set the government against the political parties. We need to see if the proposals put forward by the commission are realistic and can be implemented. After having examined the successive proposals, we came to the conclusion that we had to give more time for this commission to do its work correctly and calmly.

[Pomponne] Recently, Patasse resigned from the Conseil National Politique Provisoire de la Republique [CNPPR], the legislative body. Dacko has refused to have representatives of his party in your government. There have also been some members of your party who have criticized you. Don't you feel rather isolated?

[Derant-Lakoue] The CNPPR is a legislative organ. The defection of one of its members certainly poses a problem. We will have to examine together how the edicts that could be prepared during the transition period will now be examined by the legislative body.

As for the government, the defection of Dacko's collaborators was a great surprise to us, but this did not pose the government any problem at all, since we rapidly made the necessary replacements. As to the Social-Democratic Party, this is a young party that is evolving and that has several wings, which is quite normal. It is normal that positions should be stated and that certain comrades at a certain time should feel that they should distance themselves from the path that we have chosen.

[Pomponne] What do you have to say to those who accuse you of having become President Kolimba's man?

[Derant-Lakoue] This is in bad faith. They have said worse things. They said that I came to help President Kolimba to avoid the elections. I have just proved the contrary. The date of the elections has been set. I myself am a candidate for the presidential elections, so I cannot be someone else's man.

[Pomponne] The civil servants have been back on strike since Monday. We get the impression that the trade unions no longer trust you.

[Derant-Lakoue] It is not a case of trust in Lakoue. This is a question of salary negotiations. We were in negotiations

with the unions and we were surprised at this strike. We are resuming our discussions with the unions because we decided at yesterday's cabinet meeting to do everything to pay the arrears of January's salaries, as well as the of scholarships and pensions. We have also taken measures to ensure that February's salaries might also get paid. I think that we have a solid basis to resume discussions and ensure that the strike does not go on forever. We do not intend to pay all the salary arrears, as we cannot do this properly in such a short time, but rather to save the wasted year of our pupils and students and to prepare the elections in calm.

[Pomponne] France was generous to your predecessor, Malendoma, allowing him to pay off two months of salary arrears. We have the impression that it is being less generous with you.

[Derant-Lakoue] You know, when negotiations began for French aid at the end of last year, we all took part in them. All the political leaders were there, I was there, and Patasse, Dacko, Kolimba were there, but Malendoma reaped all the benefits of this work. Now that our 1993 budget has been adopted, we are entering negotiations with the French Government to calculate the size of the aid that the government can give us.

[Pomponne] A government delegation went to Washington to the IMF and is going round all the possible donors. What are the results of this visit?

[Derant-Lakoue] The tour is very positive, because in Washington we were out to defend our budget before the IMF, which is a compulsory exercise for countries like ours. We passed this exam with great success. Our delegation also met the World Bank to examine the conditions for the release of the arrears of our exemptions. On its return, the delegation stopped in Paris to discuss French aid at the Ministry of Cooperation. An agreement in principle has been reached for French aid to be significant this year compared to last year. [end recording]

Chad

Prime Minister Addresses Nation on Massacre, Plan

AB3004145193 Ndjamenan Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 2128 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Live address to the nation by Prime Minister Fidel Moungar in Ndjamenan—monitored in progress]

[Text] ...a commission of inquiry has been sent to the ground to see for itself what happened there. It returned to Ndjamenan yesterday evening, and its conclusions are overwhelming. In this affair, there is the need to make a difference between the excesses engendered by a situation of armed clashes and those which were carried out against peaceful citizens without any justification.

In the first case, a more thorough investigation will determine the responsibility and the appropriate decisions will be made. In the second case, it was firmly established that military personnel massacred unarmed civilians in various

places and looted their property. Pending a judicial inquiry, and considering the conclusions of the commission of inquiry, the government has already taken the following measures:

First, the military responsible for the crimes and their accomplices have been arrested and taken to Ndjamena, where they will be prosecuted. Second, new military and administrative officials will be immediately appointed in the region. Third, the military units there will be gradually replaced by Gendarmerie squadrons and an Army regiment.

These measures are meant to bring peace and serenity back to the region. Special measures will follow, which are mainly aimed at sending food and seeds to the affected citizens. At the same time, the government will make practical arrangements to ensure the return of the estimated 12,000 citizens who took refuge in the Central African Republic.

To resolve the political aspect of the problem, the government will make the necessary contacts with the dissidents of the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy for their reconversion to a legal status, in accordance with the decisions of the Sovereign National Conference [CNS].

With respect to Logone Oriental today and everywhere else in future, the government will take action based on the same principles and will take all the necessary measures each time the state's authority is threatened. For political peace, we also wish to have a truce with the democratic forces, political parties, labor unions, and associations who were the main architects of the CNS. Each time a problem of national importance arises, I promise to engage in dialogue with their leaders or to seek their opinion before making a decision.

In the social area, I am also convinced that we need to observe a truce to enable us implement our reform program. The government will therefore shortly initiate negotiations with the labor union federations to discuss their demands. I would like to stress and state clearly that their demands are essentially valid, because it is not normal for the state to accumulate several months of salary arrears. It is an unbearable situation for workers and we understand them. The consequences of this situation are serious for both workers and the state. To this end, I would like to point out that our civil service—with 27,000 workers for a population of about 6 million—is not as overstaffed as it seems. We must assess it based on the services that this civil service actually renders to the 6 million inhabitants. Nonetheless, it certainly needs to be trimmed, but it is those [words indistinct]. To this end, we will do everything necessary to ensure that the recommendations of the CNS on social matters are implemented.

The government is prepared to negotiate an economic and social pact with social partners, and it needs this social truce to effectively carry out the task entrusted it by the CNS. I have asked the civil service and labor minister to make the necessary arrangements for initiating dialogue

with the various social partners in the coming days. I am convinced that dialogue and consultation are the best means that we must use to resolve problems. I have personally been prepared to act in this manner in the past and I will continue along the same lines.

In this regard, like you, I was very surprised by the latest events in Ndjamena where students demonstrated gross irresponsibility by resorting to violence and vandalism to make social demands. The government will not tolerate this type of demonstration, and will do everything possible to ensure order and security in our country in the event of trouble. Inasmuch as we accept dialogue, we will not accept the disturbance of public order as on 28 April. The students who took the initiative to break negotiations will be held fully responsible for their actions, and those who were caught red-handed will be arraigned before the competent law courts. However, we will always remain open to dialogue. I can assure you that the students' demands will be examined with much care.

My dear fellow countrymen, I am happy to announce to you as of now that certain CNS decisions will be applied immediately. These decisions concern three areas: freedoms, security, and the state of public funds. In the field of freedoms, which are essential for full human development, the transitional government has decided to guarantee and to protect fundamental rights. We are giving definite instructions to the minister of interior and the Armed Forces to ensure the implementation of the following measures as of tomorrow: [Words indistinct], the cancellation of travel permits, the dismantling of checkpoints along roads, the end of checks at provincial airports, and checks at entry and arrival points, and freedom of movement on the (Chadoua) bridge after 1800.

All CNS decisions concerning freedoms and human rights and children will also be implemented as soon as possible. I have also requested the minister of communications and freedoms to ensure the rapid formation of the High Council of Communication, which is to guarantee and protect press freedom in our country. At this present stage of the evolution of our democratic process, and before the holding of the national elections, we need to have press freedom, without which there is no democracy [words indistinct] definitively. It is normal that this [words indistinct] our media, multiparty system, and that access to the public media should be guaranteed to all sectors of the current life.

Concerning security, the state must ensure that order prevails throughout the entire national territory, so that our democracy can last. Also, the transitional government wishes to continue with reforming the Army, which must be exclusively at the service of the people and the entire people, and must be the guarantor of the democratically established institutions. Its principal aim is to ensure national independence and guarantee territorial integrity, and individual and collective freedoms.

The Chadian National Army, whose membership does not correspond either to our needs or our means, will also be

an Army that must participate in our development efforts. The retrenchment program will be carried out at a rhythm which is compatible with our realities. We will ensure, in particular, that the retrenched soldiers are not thrown into the streets. The economic and social redeployment of former soldiers must be one of the priorities of the transitional government.

My dear fellow countrymen, as you know, the implementation of the CNS decisions demands huge financial expenses. As you also know, unfortunately, the transitional government has inherited a difficult financial situation. We therefore need to pool all our resources in order to meet the financial challenge. As we have to count on our own strength, above all, we must, as a matter of priority, inject sanity into our finances—an objective that can only be attained through the adoption of specific measures aimed at making radical improvements in this field.

First, there should be outright justice, the struggle against fraud and smuggling, efficient administration, reduction in state expenditure, and the contribution of businessmen.

It is important to restore clarity and healthy practices in the administration of public resources. The finance minister has received strict orders to engage immediately the necessary reforms to exercise effectively his [passage indistinct]. These two [words indistinct] which have spread in favor of the war over the past few years constitute a [word indistinct] and a serious danger for the country's stability.

Those who deal in fraud, as well as smugglers, will be pursued relentlessly to enable the state to collect its taxes. Also, our administration must be rid of some ills, such as influence peddling, [word indistinct], corruption, incompetence, laziness, involvement in illegal deals, and many others. Also, the state's authority has to be restored so that everybody has his place in the [words indistinct], as it must be in our work.

I know there are a lot of professionals in our administration who are serious and competent [words indistinct], some of who are abandoned to their devices [words indistinct]. For my part, I am determined to systematically call upon competent professionals, without any subjective consideration. I need Chadians who are decided to initiate and bring about change so that the transition does not fail. [passage indistinct]

For its part, the government will see to it that the workers [words indistinct] true representatives of the central authority of our administrative districts. In this respect, the soldiers should stop interfering in all administrative problems, problems of justice, or the collection of taxes. The soldiers should accomplish their mission under the authority of the representatives of government such as the prefects and subprefects. To enable us to honor our financial obligations, we must take measures to reduce state expenditure. This means that we need to save a lot. We must reduce military spending, reduce salary payments, and reduce the state's trend of expenditure. On each of these ideas, negotiations will be launched soon.

Finally, the minister of finance and commerce is authorized to hold discussions with businessmen to try to bring them to work together, because it is in the interests of these very businessmen that the state [words indistinct] necessary to ensure the resumption of activities and the recovery of the economy. It is in this way that the modalities for the subvention of the credit decided by the CNS is currently being studied and will [words indistinct]. The economic agreement that I have just mentioned must help us to establish clear and healthy relations with our businessmen. In accordance with this point of view, the government will draw up a program for the payment of the state's external debt [words indistinct] 8 billion CFA francs to help [words indistinct] to improve their [words indistinct]. Other fiscal measures will be adopted shortly.

My dear fellow countrymen, with a [words indistinct] authority and entrusted to competent and experienced persons, we will be able to accomplish the task entrusted to us. For my part and as the prime minister and the head of government, I intend to carry out these reforms in close collaboration with the other transitional bodies, who are the president of the Republic and the CNS. To help me in my task and to [words indistinct] reality, I have formed a broad-based crisis government, open to all the [words indistinct]. This government is responsible and will fully assume its mission. It merits your assistance.

In conclusion, I urgently appeal to all friendly countries and international organizations to help us to realize the CNS program. For the financial measures, which we will apply [words indistinct]. In the meantime, we are asking for rapid support from fund donors to help us to start this program and to once again attain a sufficiently good level of internal revenue. This help that we are asking for will not enable us to [words indistinct], as I said earlier on.

My dear fellow countrymen, once again the task is difficult. The measures that I have just announced to you are just part of the CNS recommendations. Education, culture, youth, sports, health, social affairs, women and children, agriculture, animal husbandry, water, mines, tourism, and cottage industry are the areas envisaged by the CNS.

On the political level, the government will have to prepare a draft constitution which must be submitted to a referendum. Also to be drawn up is an electoral law involving every party to be deposited in the office of the minister [words indistinct]

[Passage indistinct] I have requested the competent services [word indistinct] to send the CNS recommendations so that they can be distributed throughout the country, to enable each and everyone of you to follow its implementation and judge the efforts of the government.

The CNS has given us one year to complete the transition, [words indistinct]. I have confidence in the state's efforts and the fatherland of the Chadian people who, on many occasions, have shown their capacity to mobilize themselves. Chad is rich in resources and even [words indistinct] is an exacting task which is calling on every Chadian—man or woman, young or old, city dweller or villager,

literate or illiterate. We must [word indistinct] to demonstrate to the world our determination to forget the past and lay the foundation for a really democratic society at the service of the country's development.

Once again, I have confidence in you and I pray God to make us win.

Congo

Polls Open for Legislative Elections

AB0205132593 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT
2 May 93

[By Joseph Gouala]

[Text] Brazzaville, May 2 (AFP)—Voting opened in Congo on Sunday to replace the national assembly dissolved last November by President Pascal Lissouba.

In a broadcast election message he urged voters "to pay no more attention to those who have pillaged the country." He said that under previous leaders, there had been plunder at all levels. A new report disclosed that many civil servants were getting paid several salaries, and fraud had been uncovered in the customs and income tax departments, Lissouba said.

The electorate of more than one million started heading for voting stations as dawn broke. Markets, bars and dance halls have been closed for the day. To stop people trying to vote in several places there is no public transport.

Lissouba said he would rule with whatever new parliamentary majority emerged. The country needed political stability, and the president asked the Congolese to pick assemblymen who would "help me repair the disastrous economic situation."

The president suspended parliament in November when 66 of the 125 MPs adopted a vote of no confidence in then prime minister Stephan Maurice Bongo-Nouara. The censure motion was the work mainly of the onetime Marxist Labour Party, formerly Congo's sole legal political movement, and its new ally the Union for Democratic Renewal, which has the backing of a coalition of a dozen smaller parties. They are counting on winning most of the 50 seats at stake in the capital and in north Congo. Their followers staged a protest here when Lissouba suspended the assembly, and clashes with security forces left three people dead.

The opposition alliance has predicted it will win an absolute majority with 66 seats. Most of the candidates of Lissouba's ruling Pan-African Union for Social Democracy are running in southern districts, where it hopes to win 50 seats. The balance of power is expected to lie with the Union for Democracy and the Republic of onetime premier Andre Milongo, which draws support from the Kongo tribe, the largest in Brazzaville. The party officially terms itself independent, but sources close to the movement said it might join forces with Lissouba's backers.

'Irregularities' Reported

AB0205200093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise
Network in French 1830 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] As you know, the national news is dominated by the first round of the early legislative elections. Polling stations were to close at 1900. Some irregularities, and not slight ones, were reported in many places. For example, some polling stations, such as those of the First District of Pointe Noire, opened late, i.e., around 1300 instead of 0500. Voting papers of some candidates were found at the wrong places; some voters with new voting cards could not find their names on the voters' registers. Others, who voted recently, no longer had their names on the registers...and so on. In short, voters' registers were challenged.

Concerning security, there was nothing to report, and this is why people voted in a calm atmosphere and without incidents as Denis Sassou-Nguesso told AFP's Joseph Wallah:

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] It seems to me that the elections are taking place in a calm atmosphere, at least, at this polling station. I simply hope that the entire electoral exercise will take place in peace, openness, and justice so that the people can express themselves freely and so that this sort of consolidation of our country's institutions can become a reality. [end recording]

Rwanda

Arusha Talks 'Progressing Well'

EA0205071593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la
Republique Rwandaise in Kirundi 1700 GMT 1 May 93

[Excerpt] Talks between our government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] are continuing in Arusha. Our colleague, Balthazar Nduwayezu, will tell us about agreements reached concerning the Gendarmerie, which the facilitator and observers were informed about.

[Nduwayezu] Talks are progressing well. Yesterday there was a meeting where both sides presented the facilitator and observers with a 13-page document on points agreed upon concerning the Gendarmerie.

In general, the Gendarmerie question is almost finished. As with the issue of the Army, what remains on the Gendarmerie issue is the number of men that should be provided by each side so that a new Gendarmerie can be formed.

There are also points on which the two sides do not agree. The RPF believes that the current Gendarmerie should be scrapped, as it fought in the war and put aside its duty of providing security for the people in order to take part in Army matters. The government delegation believes that this is impossible as when the two armies are brought together, there will be a need for peacekeepers to help the neutral international team which will come to Rwanda. [passage omitted]

Belgium Not 'To Fundamentally Review' Relations

EA0205072093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] A press release issued by the Belgian Embassy in Rwanda indicates that the Belgian Government has studied Rwanda's official reply to the report of the International Commission of Enquiry on Human Rights Violations in Rwanda since October 1990, which was published on 8 March 1993. Both at procedural and content level, the Rwandan reply carried numerous positive points and met to a large extent the recommendations of the commission.

The Belgian Government, therefore, deems it unnecessary to fundamentally review its position towards Rwanda. However, Belgium is still keeping a close watch to see that commitments already undertaken be implemented effectively so that such human rights violations do not occur again in the future. In this context, total adherence and total publicity of the implementation measures taken must be ensured.

Concerning the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], Belgium deems it justified that an international enquiry on human rights violations committed in RPF-controlled territory should be conducted. Belgium fully backs all the efforts being made for the success of the Arusha process.

Grenade Injures 1 at Former Minister's House

EA0105083093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] A grenade exploded at the home of Stanislas Mbonampeka in (Bera) last night. A five-year old child was injured.

Mr. Mbonampeka told ARP journalists that the grenade was thrown through a window of the room where two of his children were sleeping. It was around midnight. According to Mr. Mbonampeka, two grenades were thrown, but one only exploded. The room which [words indistinct] was damaged, [words indistinct] our ARP correspondent. According to Mbonampeka, the unidentified criminals came with the sole aim of killing, given that nothing was stolen.

It is worth recalling that Mr. Mbonampeka was a justice minister who resigned. He is now holding an important office within the Liberal Party.

Zaire

Labor Ministry Warns Against Political Strikes

AB0105175593 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 1 May 93

[Undated Labor Ministry communique]

[Text] From the day our country, Zaire, has engaged the democratization of the republican institutions, some of our compatriots started organizing ghost city days, and

launched political strike calls. The organization of such activities in our country at such a critical time is the manifestation of criminal intentions that will generate negative consequences both for workers and employers. The participation of workers in ghost city operations is without doubt, and as stipulated in the Labor Code—the collective bargains, and the regulations in force for enterprises—a deliberate absence from their work, without preliminary authorization from their employers. When the absence is repeated several times, this could lead to the dismissal of the workers without notice for serious fault on their part.

Therefore, employers are exonerated of their contract obligations vis-a-vis their employees, including the payment of their salaries. The General Labor Inspection Office will be charged with strictly enforcing the current communique as stipulated in Articles 44, 46, and 47 of the Labor Code.

The National Association of Zairian Enterprises whose members are the main victims of these ghost city operations are hereby called upon to help the General Labor Inspection Office to correctly implement these measures.

Signed, Labor Minister Adolfe Kishwe Maya.

Government Decides To Pay Arrears to Retirees

AB0105082593 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 28 Apr 93

[Text] From the head office of the Ministry of Labor, Manpower, and Social Welfare comes the news that over a total of 100 billion zaires in cash has been released, apparently to settle outstanding benefits due retirees in the capital for the past three years. According to Minister Adolfe Kishwe Maya, this measure is aimed at finding solutions to problems facing those who, in the past, built the country's prosperity. He was speaking to Koko Mamengipanu:

[Begin Maya recording] You notice that less than two weeks after assuming office, the government boldly settled down to finding ways and means of wiping out the several outstanding payments to civil servants, soldiers, and magistrates accumulated by the previous government. As of now, the salaries of all these categories of civil servants and public employees are being processed. The very people I personally consider to be the builders of the prosperity which we destroyed—and who are wrongly and scornfully called retirees—should not have been neglected. We thought that these people who deserved the confidence of the fatherland should—in their last days—be taken care of by the government. The prime minister promptly understood the importance of the matter and decided that a little over 100 billion zaires be released to pay retirees in Kinshasa. I think by early next week this sum will be put at the disposal of the National Social Security Institute [INSS] which will ensure that it gets to the appropriate quarters. For the time being, what we are settling are the arrears, i.e., outstanding payments. So, payments will necessarily be effected on the basis of past rates. But the

question of updating the pension rate is being examined, and as soon as the government completes studies being conducted at the Ministry of Labor and the INSS, we will be able to propose an increase of pension rate for retirees. So I think this is an absolutely important question because they cannot live on the little they receive. This is why I prefer that they be called the people who built wealth and who are now preparing for their old age. The country must, in recognition of their services, compensate them by paying a suitable pension rate [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Birindwa Cabinet Meets on 30 April

AB0105161093 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1901 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Report on meeting held by the Faustin Birindwa's cabinet in Kinshasa on 30 April; read by Communications and Press Minister N'Gongo Luwowa—recorded]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of his Excellency Faustin Birindwa, prime minister and head of the transitional government, the Council of Ministers held its weekly meeting today, 30 April, at the Council Hotel. The Cabinet examined several issues, the most important of which are: first, the security of people and property in Nord-Kivu, especially in the districts of Masisi and Walikale; second, the increasing illegal export of precious metals facilitated by the operation of international flights by small aircraft; and third, the discriminatory issuing of visas to a category of Zairian citizens by certain diplomatic missions in Kinshasa.

Concerning the problem of security of people and property, the Council of Ministers was informed that the country is calm, except at Masisi and Walikale, in Nord-Kivu, which has just been toured by a top-level government delegation led by the deputy interior minister. The latter briefed the Council on the grave consequences of ethnic clashes between the local Hunde and Nyanga tribes and the Tutsi and Hutu groups. It should be noted that these incidents stemmed from failure to enforce the law on Zairian nationality and the fact that elections are drawing closer, as well as the nonexistence of state authority. All these causes are worsened by position statements by certain tribal associations which certain identified churches have relayed.

In light of this grave situation, and to restore peace in that region of the Republic, the government has taken important measures that will be published very shortly. Meanwhile, the government appeals to all the rival communities to work for harmony and peace in the two districts affected. The government regrets the loss of lives resulting from the sad clashes.

On the second item on its agenda, the Council of Ministers heard reports by the ministers of mines and transport on

the illegal export of our precious metals. As a matter of fact, pretending to go for fuel supplies, small aircraft have been operating flights between Zaire's mining districts and the capitals of certain neighboring countries, but in actuality, they are using the opportunity to indulge in the illegal export of our mineral resources. If that were not the case, how could one account for the existence of diamond dealers' shops in certain countries whose soil does not conceal a single diamond. That is why the government has just decided to ban the flight of all small aircraft from the country, as well as all aircraft except those licensed under bilateral or multilateral agreements between Zaire and its foreign partners. To effectively fight the illegal export of our precious metals, the government has instructed the ministers of transport and mines to design as soon as possible a program to stop the illegal traffic.

Last, the government examined at length the conducts of certain diplomatic missions which have been issuing visas to a category of Zairians and denying visas arbitrarily to people who do not endorse their designs in Zaire's politics. The government reminds those missions that these discriminatory measures are nothing but violations of fundamental human rights. They are thereby lying their own nationals open to reciprocal measures by our diplomatic missions worldwide.

Those are the major items examined by the Cabinet today. Thank you!

HCR Reportedly Meets Without 'Hindrance'

AB0105221593 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] The High Council of the Republic [HCR] opened its regular session yesterday. The ceremony took place at the Salle du Zoo, since the People's Palace is currently being renovated, as you know perfectly well. Everything went ahead smoothly, without let or hindrance, contrary to the allegations of some malicious rumor mongers. Things could not have gone otherwise, anyway, since the HCR is one of the transition organs.

HCR Official Urges 'National Union Government'

AB0105152093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] In Zaire, the first vice chairman of the High Council of the Republic [HCR], Joseph Ileo, has called for the setting up of a true national union government, or else conflicts will continue to mar the transition. Mr. Ileo, who was opening the HCR ordinary session, stressed the need for frank and sincere dialogue, adding that to solve the present crisis required a concerted solution.

Meanwhile, public sector trade unions have issued a three-day ultimatum to Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa's government. They threaten to embark on an indefinite, general strike at the expiration of the ultimatum unless they received their four-month salary arrears.

Kenya

President Issues Statement on COTU Strike Call

EA3004195293 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi today cautioned Kenyans that the government is fully alert and will act swiftly and firmly against the initiators and participants of the illegal strike called for by leaders in the trade union movement on 3 May. President Moi therefore urged all workers to avoid being used or manipulated by some Central Organization of Trade Unions, COTU, officials in pursuit of selfish power interests at the expense of the workers' welfare and national economy.

In a statement issued from State House, Nairobi, President Moi advised Kenyans that the strike will not be in the interest of anybody, least of all the worker, his family, and other dependents, as the employer may be forced to trim down his work force or close down altogether. He therefore asserted that the strike is not only ill-advised but also illegal and, as such, the consequences will not be palatable.

President Moi said though he normally addressed workers on May Day, this time he will not officiate at their celebrations because COTU officials have chosen to introduce illegal strikes and other matters not related to the objectives for which the day was set aside. The president explained that May Day is set aside for workers to appraise themselves of the current economic situation and to outline ways and means of improving it, and not to cause chaos.

He added that workers are expected to be aware of the constant changes taking place in the world and the national economic landscape as such changes would certainly affect them. The head of state said economic development is the product of a hard-working and disciplined work force where in turn the economy maintains and sustains the worker. Therefore, the president added, the economy and the worker are interdependent and may be subject to external factors for which neither party should blame the other.

Saying that actions speak louder than words, the president told workers to sacrifice their time and energies in the national interest. The president advised that once personal interests are allowed to override those of the nation, then there will be an enormous opportunity cost in terms of time and effort wasted. The president noted that, in view of the current economic hardships facing the world and the country, he expected all leaders, irrespective of their party affiliations, to recognize this fact and act in a manner that will alleviate rather than aggravate the situation.

He told leaders in the trade union movement to avoid making emotive statements which are likely to jeopardize economic and political stability which are necessary for the welfare of workers and their dependents. He said trade unionists are also expected to act within the bounds of reason and common sense.

The president noted with concern that some subversive elements in the opposition, especially in the FORD-Asili [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Original], have chosen to participate in the strike so as to commit crimes against wananchi [citizens].

At the same time, President Moi cautioned matatu [private minibus] operators who associate themselves in such antisocial acts that they are bound to lose financially while at the same time erode the goodwill from the government and wananchi.

President Moi, however, commended those leaders who appreciated the dangers inherent in such a strike and have opposed the action, for such a strike will result in loss of jobs and income for many workers.

COTU Chief Says 3 May Strike To Go Ahead

EA0105184093 Nairobi KNA in English 1400 GMT 1 May 93

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 1 May (KNA)—The secretary general of COTU [Central Organization of Trade Unions] Mr. Joseph Mugalla today announced that the strike planned by workers calling for 100 percent increase on Monday 3rd [May] is on if the government does not grant them their demand before tomorrow midnight.

Addressing thousands of workers who had jammed the Uhuru Park to mark this year's Labour Day celebrations Mr. Mugalla said that economic times were bad in the country and workers were facing the worst inflation in the history of this country and cannot make ends meet. [passage omitted]

The secretary general warned those who threatened or interfere with any worker taking part in the strike, saying they will be dealt with accordingly.

Pointing out that workers felt that the biggest problem in the country is corruption in high places, Mr. Mugalla called for the sacking of all government leaders involved in magendo [corruption] practices, saying that such leaders are the ones who are stopping the international community from granting aid to the country. [passage omitted]

Guest of honour was the Minister for Labour Mr. Philip Masinde. As Mr. Masinde was about to read his prepared speech in English, he was jeered by the crowd who wanted him to address them off cuff in Kiswahili, which the minister declined, and later walked out of the meeting.

Mugalla Arrested

AB0105184793 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Nairobi, May 1 (AFP) - Police arrested a Kenyan trade union leader here Saturday [1 May] after he vowed that a planned national strike would go ahead as scheduled on Monday, sources here said. Joseph Mugalla, the Central Organisation of Trade Unions [COTU] secretary-general,

was arrested at a hotel shortly after addressing a luncheon marking May Day that was attended by other union leaders.

Following the speech Criminal Investigations Department officers approached Mugalla and asked him to accompany them to the agency's headquarters, but he challenged them to produce their identification papers and an arrest warrant, the sources said. Before they led him away, irate trade union officials joined the fracas and roughed up the officers, pushing one of them out of the hotel, the sources said.

Minister Declares Strike Illegal

EA0205214193 Nairobi KNA in English 1445 GMT
2 May 93

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 2 May (KNA)—The minister for labour and manpower development, Mr. Philip Masinde, today issued an order declaring the threatened strike planned to take place tomorrow [3 May] in all trades and industries to be unlawful. Addressing the press in his office, Mr. Masinde stated that as the minister responsible for labour and manpower development in the country he once again declares the intended strike to be unlawful and urges all law-abiding citizens to go about their work as usual. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Mwinyi Addresses Religious Problems

EA0105204093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1100 GMT 1 May 93

[Address by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi in Mtwara on 1 May—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Regarding religious conflict, our enemies have now begun to use some of us for religious incitement and slander so as to bring about conflicts between believers of different religions and sects. They have even brought about conflicts between brothers of the same family or between a man and his wife from the same clan. In Tanzania, we have many families where it is possible for the father to be a Christian and the mother a Muslim or the reverse. We all understand that religious conflict is not a strange thing in our country, but we have never reached the point we have reached this year. [passage omitted]

In all these conflicts the government's stand has always been to ask all those involved in a religious conflict to sit, discuss and come to an understanding amongst themselves because the right to worship is enshrined in the Constitution and every citizen has that right. For this reason the government has always guided believers to end their own conflict: by themselves for their own benefit. The state does not want to intervene. The government will only intervene, and with humility, when asked to do so. Even then the state will look for ways to coax people to an agreement.

However, recently there have emerged new crises of three types. The first one is that of mixing religion with politics. Religion is a spiritual matter between the believer and God. Politics is a mundane thing. These two things are like water and oil and they do not mix. However, people try to mix them. The Second is the habit of using disparaging and scornful remarks against other religions. The third is resorting to vandalism which threatens the peace of our country. An example of this was the action of some young persons calling themselves strict Muslims. In Zanzibar, they mounted campaigns against tourists and tourism and the sale of intoxicants. In Dar es Salaam, they destroyed butcheries selling pork.

In the first example of mixing religion and politics there are two types of problems. One: There are people who spread misleading reports, namely that as the president is a Muslim, he therefore makes appointments to leadership positions in government according to religious considerations. These misleading reports are being spread by provocateurs and local papers fan the conflicts.

Brother citizens, I would like to remind you that a human being is a mirror of his companion. A human being sees himself when he looks at his companion. There are people who consider the shortcomings they have and think all others are like themselves. The wicked do not believe in others because they consider them wicked like themselves. Similarly there are people who think that the president would be like themselves. Have they been presidents?

Second: I want to assure all the citizens that I am the president of all Tanzanians. [applause] I am the president of all Tanzanians of all religions and all sects and all traditions. This is so because I have been elected by all the citizens. I shall continue to be just to all citizens without regard for religions, sects, or their traditions.

Second [as heard], there are people who claim that the government supports disruptions caused by provocateurs and that is why the government is not taking any measures. These ideas are not true. I would like to remind you dear citizens that our country is run according to laws. It is not run at random and by disruptions. It is governed according to rules and laws. Everything is done according to existing laws. There are state organs which have duties and responsibilities to take the necessary measures every time the laws are violated or law and order are threatened. These organs do not need to await orders or directives from the president or the prime minister or Minister Mrema. I am sure that is the way the state organs operate. [passage omitted]

The government does not favor one religion against another. I would like all the citizens to understand—citizens of all religions—I would like to reiterate that I am the president elected by people of all religions. The party and government have always opposed all actions by people leading to the hatred of others. The government does not support acts leading to the destruction of other people's property under any pretext. The government is well aware of the dangers that may emerge caused by people adopting

inflexible stands. The government will never allow them to disrupt the peace of our country. Such a situation has already brought about great problems [word indistinct] in Algeria, Egypt, and Yugoslavia. We will not allow our country to reach such a situation.

Taking into consideration these matters, your government, brother citizens, your government will not hesitate to take very severe measures regarding all those against whom evidence shows they have been involved in the disruption with the aim of causing chaos and spoiling our peace and our stability which we have enjoyed for over thirty years now. Consequently those who have been arrested for having been involved in the destruction of the pork butcheries recently have been arrested [sentence as heard]. State organs are dealing with them according to our laws. If it is proved that they have committed an offense the law will take its course. Anyone who is proved not to be involved will be released according to our laws. [passage omitted]

Since Tanzanians have their own religions and since we now have religious conflicts, the government will set up an advisory council on religious affairs. The people to be appointed to be members of the council will include representatives from all our religions, prominent persons and other scholars. The council's function will be to advise the government on measures that need to be taken to settle religious conflicts whenever such conflicts emerge. The first steps to implement this began on 14 April.

As a result of government action to allow the launching of newspapers in our country, we now witness all sorts of strange things. You should know that these papers have given themselves one function only, namely, to oppose the Revolutionary Party [CCM]. For this reason I wish to advise you not to be misled by much of what is written in these local papers of ours. The greater part of what is published is (?propaganda). Also they contain the designs of CCM opponents who smear the CCM and particularly its leaders.

Secondly, the contents lower the esteem of the leaders in the eyes of the citizens. What they write is not only for commercial purposes and to make a living, but is also a political campaign. Many of them are experts in putting together exciting words so as to get more customers for their trade. Consequently I advise you brother citizens not to believe every rumor and every fabrication spread all over the country against CCM leaders. The purpose of all this is political. This is why it is said and I quote: Politics is a dirty game.

Brother citizens, I want you to be on your guard with regard to this matter so that you may not be indoctrinated by political [word indistinct]. Brother citizens, for this reason since our country is at the stage of political changes and since the opposition parties fear the CCM and its leaders you will hear and you will read a great deal of fabrications and useless talk. I beg you brother citizens to treat all this with the contempt it deserves. The coward, brother citizens, has many schemes. The person who fails to face his political opponent is likely to lie in ambush for him or to slander him. This is what is happening in many of our local papers. [passage omitted]

Agreement on Committees Reached at Multiparty Talks*MB3004182993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1754
GMT 30 Apr 93*

[By David Greybe and Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg April 30 SAPA—Multiparty negotiators on Friday agreed on the mechanisms to deal with the nitty-gritty of the constitutional process. The 26-party negotiating council agreed at the World Trade Centre, near Johannesburg, to establish at least seven technical sub-committees to facilitate negotiations for a new order in the country. They noted, however, that the sub-committees were not for negotiating substantive issues, but were "instruments of the negotiating council in order to produce systematic documentation to facilitate discussion and negotiating in the council".

According to an explanatory memorandum adopted by the delegates, agreement must be reached in the negotiating council on the documents produced by the sub-committees, failing which they would be referred back to the committees. "This process would be repeated until agreement is reached in the negotiating council on a final document on the issue in question." The council is in effect the "heart of negotiations", one delegate said.

The sub-committees will deal with;

- the independent elections commission;
- the independent media commission and the independent telecommunications authority;
- the amendment or repeal of legislation impeding free political activity and discriminatory legislation;
- on the transitional executive council and its sub-councils with the proviso that the question of security forces and all armed formations shall be given priority attention;
- on strengthening the National Peace Accord;
- on fundamental rights in the transition phase; and
- on other constitutional matters, such as the form of state and constitutional principles, the constitution-making body/constituent assembly, transitional/interim constitution, transitional regional government and the future of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states.

Other sub-committees could be established, including one to embrace the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] insistence that a future form of state be addressed before other issues. "We are pleased with the progress," African National Congress [ANC] Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said after the meeting. "Progress was rather slow and also a bit painful, but in the end we got what we set out to achieve—that is, the establishment of the technical sub-committees," he added.

Minister of Constitutional Development and of Communications Roelf Meyer also lauded the day's proceedings. "I am more optimistic today (Friday) than I was on Monday. I think we have good reason to be optimistic.

Things can be moved forward fairly fast," he said, referring to Monday's negotiating council session when delegates failed to discuss any substantive issues.

During the proceedings a potentially disruptive situation was averted when an IFP statement and resolution on violence was resolved through the immediate establishment of a sub-committee dealing with violence. The IFP, in a statement originally circulated on Monday this week, accused the government and the African National Congress of having struck a "cosy agreement" which allowed the training of ANC armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] cadres. After about an hour's debate on the issue, the council adjourned and the 10-member planning committee dealt with the matter behind closed doors. Two hours later, the council was reconvened and it was announced that IFP National Chairman Dr. Frank Mdlalose would not read the statement nor table the resolution.

The participants have to forward names of experts to the planning committee by 5 pm on Wednesday, and the committee also has to seek a meeting with the National Peace Committee Chairman John Hall. Dr. Mdlalose described the committee as an interim measure as they still had to consult their principals. "The IFP feels good about it. We are happy with the way the chairman of the planning committee (the Pan Africanist Congress' Benny Alexander) tried to accommodate us on this matter."

Planning Committee Chairman Mr. Alexander said the day's proceedings were what he described as the first real bite at the substantive issues. "With regard to the IFP document on violence, it was a sensitive issue. I now appeal to IFP President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to be appreciative about the process we are putting in place. His concerns about the violence are being dealt with," said Mr. Alexander.

However, the proceedings were cut short on Friday evening when delegates, who had to catch flights out of Johannesburg, reminded the chair of his undertaking to end by 6 pm. This cut into debate on a declaration of intent on a formula for setting an election date before the end of April next year.

Giving an impassioned plea for the adoption of the declaration, South African Communist Party National Chairman Joe Slovo said: "This motion is what we are all about—to put an end to the apartheid state and replace it with a democratic state. There is only one way to move and that is through an election. It is urgent that we send a clear signal to our people that a new dawn is in sight. Many people feel we are fiddling while our country burns. There is nothing that will settle people more than an election date. If we want this process to sparkle in the eyes of our people, we must set an election date. It (the date) will put a deserved fire under us to get the process moving faster."

The motion was not carried because of the adjournment and will now be "top of the agenda" at next week Friday's meeting.

All meetings of the negotiating council now begin with a moment's silence for victims of the violence.

Oliver Tambo Buried on 2 May

*MB0205192793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752
GMT 2 May 93*

[Excerpts] Johannesburg May 2 SAPA—The body of late African National Congress [ANC] National Chairman Oliver Tambo was laid to rest at 3.30 PM on Sunday [2 May] afternoon at the Wattville cemetery outside Benoni in a dignified ceremony attended by scores of foreign representatives. The funeral was without incident despite the thousands of mourners gathered there. [passage omitted]

At the Wattville cemetery, marshals maintained tight security at the entrance to the graveyard. Earlier, they had cordoned off other graves to prevent a recurrence of the damage done to gravestones at the Elsburg cemetery on April 19 when slain SA Communist Party [SACP] leader Chris Hani was buried.

There was near-chaos earlier on Sunday [2 May] when large sections of the crowd tried to gain access to the graveyard by storming the gates. Quick action by Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK; ANC military wing] cadres, who formed a human chain, restrained the crowd, preventing the situation from getting out of hand.

Tambo's wife, Adelaide, and anti-apartheid campaigner Bishop Trevor Huddleston scattered petals on Tambo's coffin, followed by other family members. Earlier, Mrs Tambo was presented with the ANC flag covering Mr Tambo's coffin and an MK cap. ANC President Nelson Mandela flanked by ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa were at the graveside, while former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda also paid a final tribute to his life-long friend.

When MK cadres fired a 21-gun salute, other gunshots echoed around the cemetery, sending many people scurrying for cover. There was a similar incident at the Chris Hani funeral when ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Chairman Tokyo Sexwale had to call for order.

People perching on nearby rooftops and lining the dusty street to the Wattville cemetery some 35km east of Johannesburg cheered wildly as the procession passed through the township—in sharp contrast to the solemn air within the grounds of the graveyard.

When Mrs Limpho Hani arrived, she raised a clenched fist in a power salute to overwhelming response from mourners. The restive crowd, many flouting ANC and SACP banners, chanted and toyi-toyed outside the cemetery gates. After the funeral, Mr Ramaphosa called on mourners to use alternative routes out of the township.

South African Police and peace monitors maintained a vigilant presence in and around the township throughout the day. A white marquee was pitched in the cemetery and

a large wreath with the words "Tambo we love you" bore tribute to the late ANC leader. Bouquets of white daisies and roses surrounded the grave.

Mandela Pays Tribute to Tambo

*MB0205115693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111
GMT 2 May 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg May 2 SAPA—The memory of late African National Congress [ANC] Chairman Oliver Tambo would never fade away, because the ideals for which he sacrificed his life could never die, ANC President Nelson Mandela said on Sunday [2 May] in tribute to his lifelong friend and fellow fighter against apartheid. "I say that Oliver Tambo has not died because the ideals of freedom, human dignity and a colour-blind respect for every individual cannot perish," Mr. Mandela told about 20,000 mourners at the FNB Stadium near Soweto, Johannesburg. The ANC president, in at times a very personal tribute, described Mr. Tambo as "the jewel in our crown".

Mr. Mandela together with Mr. Tambo and ANC Deputy President Walter Sisulu, established the ANC Youth League in 1949. As Mr. Tambo had commanded, "we will defend the option of a peaceful resolution of our problems," Mr. Mandela said. "As you instructed, we will bring peace to our tormented land. As you directed, we will bring freedom to the oppressed and liberation to the oppressor....In all this, we will not fail you," Mr. Mandela said to cheers from the smaller than expected but well-disciplined crowd.

"Here lies before you the body of a man who is tied to me by an umbilical cord which cannot be broken. While the ANC lives, Oliver Tambo cannot die. While Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK; ANC military wing] exists, Oliver Tambo cannot die. Oliver Tambo cannot die while his allies in the South African Communist Party and Congress of South Africans Trade Unions remain loyal to the common purpose," Mr. Mandela said.

Mr. Tambo, 75, died last week Saturday from a stroke in a Johannesburg clinic.

"All tyrants, whatever their colour and their shape and their garments, come today and are gone tomorrow. The people, the victims of their tyranny, live on," Mr. Mandela said. All tyrannical systems, whatever the name they give themselves—Nazism, colonialism, apartheid, racism are some of the names—all, without exception, come today and tomorrow are no more than a bad memory. We demand answers from all those who set themselves up as your critics, but still dare to call themselves democrats. We want to know—if life itself was threatened, as apartheid threatened the very existence of those who are black, was it not imperative that everything be done to end apartheid, and if necessary by force of arms," Mr. Mandela said to loud cheers.

"...If a crime against humanity was being perpetrated, as did the apartheid system, was it not necessary to ensure that the criminals were isolated and quarantined, and if necessary by the imposition of sanctions....If a social system was established whose central pillars were racial oppression and exploitation...would it not be correct that such a system be rendered unworkable and such a society ungovernable....When powerful arrogant and brutal men deliberately close their ears to reason, and reply to the petitions of the dispossessed with the thunder of the guns, the crack of the whip and the rattle of the jail keys, is it not right to bring down the walls of Jericho," Mr. Mandela said in defense of ANC policies which were orchestrated by Mr. Tambo as the organisation's president while the ANC was banned and in exile.

"There are some who cannot comprehend that the right to rebellion against tyranny is the very guarantee of the permanence of freedom....You did all this and continued to maintain tolerance for your detractors and a healthy scorn for your enemies," Mr. Mandela said. "Today we stand watching the dawn of a new day. We can see that we have it in our power to remake South Africa into what you wanted it to be—free, just, prosperous, at peace with itself and with the world. May he, for his part, rest in peace. Go well, my brother and farewell, dear friend," Mr. Mandela said.

Bishop Huddleston Speaks

MB0205115093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1125 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 2 SAPA—The people of South Africa should recognise the privilege of having the quality of leadership of the late African National Congress [ANC] Chairman Oliver Tambo and the current President Nelson Mandela, says veteran British anti-apartheid activist Archbishop Trevor Huddleston. Speaking at the funeral service of the late ANC chairman, Bishop Huddleston, long-time president of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement and close friend of Mr. Tambo for 50 years, said he came to know Mr. Tambo when the latter was sent by the then ANC President Albert Lithuli to form an ANC government in exile. This, Bishop Huddleston said, was shortly after the Sharpeville massacre in 1960, and numerous treason trials were taking place in the country. He added that when he met Mr. Tambo after he left England for Tanzania in 1960, the British Government never supported the liberation struggle and no leader, from Christians and democrats, supported the fight against apartheid.

"The agony of loneliness in those days when there was no support for the liberation movements was heavy for Mr. Tambo," Bishop Huddleston said. He said the movement, through Mr. Tambo, managed to rally support from governments throughout the world. In spite of Bishop Huddleston's vow not to return to South Africa "before apartheid was dead", he said he had returned to bury a friend and said he wanted to see apartheid dead "today and not tomorrow".

Congress of South African Trade Unions Secretary General Jay Naidoo, in introducing ANC President Nelson Mandela to the crowd of mourners and well-wishers, reiterated the ANC alliance's demand that unless a date was set for elections by the end of May there would be a sustained campaign of mass action.

ANC's Mbeki Reads Messages

MB0205150993 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0900 GMT 2 May 93

[Address by Thabo Mbeki, director of the African National Congress International Department, to mourners at the Oliver Tambo memorial service at the First National Bank Stadium in Johannesburg—live]

[Text] Amandla [power]! Amandla! Long live the spirit of Oliver Tambo, long live! Long live the spirit of Comrade Oliver Tambo, long live!

Comrades, I was instructed to read some messages that the Tambo family and the ANC [African National Congress] have received. I will be doing that shortly. But I was also asked to say something briefly, and I speak on behalf of a generation which had the good fortune to be brought into the ANC, and brought into the struggle by titans of our movements such as Chief Albert Luthuli, M.B. Yengwa, Robert Asher, Lilian Mboyi, Helen Joseph, Yusuf Dadoo, Michael Hammel, Duma Nokwe, Moses Kotane, J.B. Marks, Braam Fischer, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Albertina Sisulu, Joe Slovo and Oliver Tambo.

When some of these were taken from us, either because they had passed away or had been in prisons, it fell on Oliver Tambo to bring up an entire generation of freedom fighters. Oliver Tambo left an indelible imprint on all of us who came into contact with him. At his departure we feel bereft, deprived of the guiding hand that had kept us on course. But we carry with us the treasure of his instructions and his example. Those instructions and that example say to us that we must at all times show a complete dedication to the struggle for liberation, and the democratic transformation of South Africa, always acting in a disciplined manner. They say to us that it is the love for all our people, both black and white, which must inspire that engagement in struggle.

Those instructions and that example say to us that we must conduct ourselves in a humble manner, never seeking personal gain, or self-interested promotion. They say to us that we should combat factionalism within the democratic movement to ensure its unity and the unity of the people as a whole. They say to us that we should value and nurture the contribution of each and every member of the organization. They say to us that we should value the friendship of the peoples of the world. Those instructions and that example say to us that, however bleak the situation might be, we must retain our confidence in the power of the people.

At this moment of grief, we're certain that these great masses under the leadership of the ANC, will make the final push to realize what Oliver Tambo lived and died for. Amandla!

As I was saying, there are many messages that we have received. It will therefore not be possible to read all of them, but let me indicate some of them. We've received a message from President Bill Clinton of the United States; from President Masire of Botswana; from the president of Cape Verde; from the prime minister of India; from Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, president of Ghana; Mario Soares, president of Portugal; from Prime Minister of Lesotho Ntsu Mokhehle; from the prime minister of Mauritius, Anerood Jugnauth; from the president of Malawi, Kamuzu Banda; from Prime Minister of Malaysia Mahathir Mohamad; from President of Namibia Sam Nujoma; President of Palestine Yasir 'Arafat; from President of Zimbabwe Robert Gabriel Mugabe; from King Mswati III of Swaziland; from the president of Zambia, President Chiluba; from the prime minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney; from Secretary General of the United Nations Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

In his message, the secretary general of the United Nations says: At this critical stage of multiparty negotiations on the country's future, a stern trial of character and will may now face the country, its leaders, and people. South Africa on the whole can continue on count on the good will of the entire international community in facing this challenge. I have no doubt that in your endeavors the legacy of Oliver Tambo will help sustain the way forward. President of the Republic of Tanzania, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, says among other things, his life of struggle characterized with endurance, militancy, high intellect, and clarity of objectives would ever remain a yardstick for leadership qualities to be emulated by present and future generations on the African Continent.

The president of Cape Verde says among other things that Mr. Tambo's devotion to the South African cause, and his deep concern about African problems, gave him the world's favors and respect, particularly from the countries that struggled for their independence and sovereignty.

The Right Honorable Joe Clark of Canada says: Oliver Tambo was the helmsman of the worldwide anti-apartheid movement, which he guided with humanity and fortitude. From his exile in 1961, his leadership sustained a remarkable movement which kept that cause before the conscience of the global community.

The vice chancellor of the University of Lesotho says: His deep sense of mission and his quiet but uncompromising and determined stance against oppression and injustice are legacies which he has bequeathed to humanity, and for which we are all duly proud.

The president of the African-American Institute in the United States, Vivian Derryck, says: In the dark and despairing days of the struggle for a free and democratic South Africa, when you and your colleagues were still in detention and the people were at the barricades, literally

and figuratively, Dr. Tambo was a beacon to us all. In those lonely and trying days Dr. Tambo emerged as one of the great leaders of all time.

The Southern African Advanced Education Project from Oxford in England says it wishes to pay a special tribute to him for his leadership in educational development. He supported and encouraged small educational initiatives, even in the worst of times.

The University of the North, Turfloop, says: The late Oliver Tambo was one of the most outstanding leaders and statesmen South Africa, and indeed the whole continent, has ever produced. He leaves an indelible footprint on the political map of our modern world. Over a period of three decades OR [Oliver Reginald] traveled the world championing the cause of the oppressed masses in this country. In this context he embraced the struggles of all other peoples fighting for freedom and national independence.

The chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, Ambassador Gambari, says: Mr. Tambo was an outstanding leader in the struggle against apartheid and a respected statesman of the African Continent, and will always be remembered in the hearts of South Africans and of his admirers all over the world for providing guidance and inspiration in the struggle against the injustices of apartheid. His role was essential in paving the way for the peaceful transition to a nonracial democracy now under way in your country.

Jennifer Davis from the U. S. American Committee on Africa says: Our association with Comrade Tambo extends back over 30 years, to his first visit to the United States to mobilize opposition to the recent banning of the liberation movement. In the years that followed we came to know [words indistinct] oppressed people throughout the world.

The National Children's Rights Committee says: Comrade OR's brave contribution to the process of liberating the nation will always be remembered by all of us, especially the children of South Africa, towards whose future he made a concrete contribution. May you all get solace from the fact that he was a father to the nation, and the nation mourns his passing with you.

From British Trade Unionists' National and Local Government Officers' Association: We mourn the loss of the man who played the main role in building the ANC in exile when it was banned in 1960, but we also celebrate his life and achievements, and in particular his success in leading the campaign for South Africa's diplomatic and economic isolation which helped to open the way for the current negotiations with the South African Government.

Let me, Comrade Chair, read the last message from an enormous selection of hundreds of messages. This is from the World Council of Churches' General Secretary Konrad Reiser: Oliver Tambo has been the respected leader of the black liberation struggle in South Africa during the very difficult time when the African National Congress and its leadership was banned. During this long period, a trusted relationship developed with the leadership of the World

Council of Churches, which was rooted in the common commitment to the Christian message of justice and reconciliation. I know from many personal witnesses that your husband has been a constant source of encouragement and pastoral advice to many who were close to losing hope in what seemed to be an endless struggle. With respect and admiration we have seen how, after his return to his native country, he acknowledged the particular role of his old friend Nelson Mandela, and has finally withdrawn from the immediate responsibilities with great dignity, due to his health condition. He has given an impressive example of integrity in leadership, which will be remembered by many people who have been associated with him far beyond South Africa.

Thank you very much. Amandla!

U.S., Other Dignitaries Speak

MB0205131093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1233 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 2 SAPA—Now was the time to rebuild South Africa, United States President Bill Clinton's representative at the funeral of African National Congress Chairman Oliver Tambo told mourners on Sunday [2 May]. "This is a time to begin to rebuild South Africa, to provide jobs and decent housing," Ms Donna Shalala told the estimated 20,000 strong crowd at the FNB [First National Bank] Stadium near Soweto, Johannesburg.

The US Government representative was one of a host of foreign dignitaries who attended the funeral service and paid tribute to Mr Tambo, 75. They included former Zambian president and long-time friend of Mr Tambo, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, US politician and anti-apartheid activist, the Rev Jesse Jackson, and the widow of former Swedish Premier Olaf Palme, Lisbet Palme. There were also representatives from, among others, the Governments of Canada, Cuba, Russia, Namibia, Mozambique, Israel, United Kingdom, Germany, Botswana, Angola, Zimbabwe and Argentina. Palestinian representatives also attended.

"The American people are with you now, not only in your time of grief, but through to the time when you'll have your first free and democratic election," Ms Shalala said.

Rev Jackson said Mr Tambo had used his body as a "living sacrifice". "He ran a magnificent mile. He is a winner and now let him rest." Rev Jackson said the US would "keep the pressure on" to ensure the negotiation process succeeded in South Africa.

Dr Kaunda in turn pointed out that representatives from both Cuba and the US were present "saying the same praise". He praised State President F W de Klerk for being "the first Afrikaner leader to apologise to the people of South Africa for the sins of apartheid".

A representative speaking on behalf of United Nations Secretary General Dr Butrus Butrus-Ghali said the UN observer mission presently in South Africa could remain

"as long as we are needed". Dr Butrus-Ghali called on the people of South Africa to exercise the political tolerance for which Mr Tambo had stood "so that every man and woman can vote for a non-racial, democratic government".

There were also tributes from the Organisation of African Unity and the British Commonwealth.

IFP Supporters Taunt Mourners

MB0205134193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1320 GMT 2 May 93

[By Clive Govender]

[Text] Benoni May 2 SAPA—Hundreds of heavily-armed and chanting hostel dwellers took to the streets of Wattville township on Sunday [2 May] afternoon in a show of strength ahead of the arrival of the funeral cortege of African National Congress [ANC] Chairman Oliver Tambo. The hostel—a known Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] stronghold—is situated along the route to and about 3km from the cemetery where Mr Tambo is to be laid to rest later on Sunday afternoon. Armed with battle axes, spears and shields, the Wattville hostel inmates hurled insults at passers-by, taunting them with spears thrust in the air. Police were maintaining a strong presence.

Earlier, a Commonwealth observer was shot at from inside the hostel. "We heard a shot ringing out but we managed to get out of the way in time," she said. "I don't think they were shooting at us," she added.

Police erected barbed wire around the hostel to prevent a possible outbreak of violence when the cortege arrived. Hostel dwellers were mostly within the grounds of the hostel, but were able to get out of the barbed wire cordon.

The situation in the area was tense ahead of the arrival of the cortege, with peace observers and police milling about. There were also unconfirmed reports from peace observers and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] (MK) cadres that members of the militant right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB) had gathered on horseback just outside the township. Peace monitors allegedly went to the scene to prevent the AWB members from nearing Wattville.

The crowd outside the cemetery had grown to about 500 before 3 PM and were being kept well away from the entrance by ANC marshals. Firecrackers were set off by people in the crowd but incidents of violence, looting or damage to property had not been reported near the cemetery.

Gunmen Kill 5, Wound 7 in Attack on Hotel

MB0205054593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0408 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] East London May 2 SAPA—Black gunmen armed with AK47 assault rifles and a handgrenade rampaged

through an East London hotel on Saturday [1 May] night, killing five white men and wounding seven people.

This brings to 15 the number of whites who have been killed in apparently racially-motivated attacks since November. Eleven have died in the eastern Cape.

Three balaclava-clad men stormed through different entrances of the Highgate Hotel at 10.15pm before spraying bullets into the main bar, an adjacent smaller pub, a snooker room and the foyer, police spokesman Lt-Col Christo Louw told SAPA from the scene. A handgrenade was also tossed into the snooker room and a teargas cannister was thrown into the smaller pub. Four men were killed in the main bar and the fifth was found dead in the snooker room. Two white women, four white men and a black barman were injured. "But there could be more," Col Louw said.

A witness who refused to be named told SAPA earlier there were not many people at the bar and they were not "the usual crowd". Speaking two-and-a-half hours after the attack, Col Louw, who was "still crying from the teargas", said there were spent AK47 cartridges "all over the place". The wall in the foyer was "scattered with bullets" and a mirror was shattered.

The Highgate Hotel, about a five minute drive from the Ciskei border, is situated on the Old King William's Town Road in the Cambridge area on the outskirts of the coastal town.

The attack follows more than a month after an automatic rifle-wielding assailant opened fire on five patrons at the Yellowwoods Hotel, half-way between Fort Beaufort and Adelaide. An 18-year-old Port Elizabeth technicon student was killed.

The Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, claimed responsibility for two other eastern Cape attacks which left five people dead and 34 injured. One person was killed and 17 were injured when a bomb exploded at a restaurant in Queenstown early in December. A few days before, four people died and 17 were wounded in a gun and handgrenade attack at a golf club in King William's Town.

Col Louw, saying the motive for Saturday's attack was not known, refused to comment on whether APLA could be linked to Saturday's blitz. In the King William's Town strike, either R-4 or R-5 rifles had been used. A Goldstone Commission committee has provisionally found APLA to be operating from the Transkei. The homeland's military leader, Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa, has repeatedly denied this.

In the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, four whites were killed in two attacks in March. Gunmen armed with AK47s shot dead a 35-year-old woman and two teenagers at Eikenhof, south of Johannesburg. The African National Congress said two of the four people arrested had been members of self-defence units. At

Vanderbijlpark in the Vaal Triangle, black men shot dead a white man travelling to work.

Azanla Claims Responsibility

*MB0305065693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0644
GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 3 SAPA—The Azanian National Liberation Army (Azanla) on Monday claimed responsibility, in a telephone call to SAPA, for Saturday's [1 May] attack on East London's Highgate Hotel which left five white men dead and seven people injured. A man claiming to be an Azanla cadre said in the early morning call he had co-ordinated Saturday's strike and warned there would be more attacks.

Azanla is the military wing of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, the sister organisation of the Azanian People's Organisation.

The caller, who declined to name himself, said the attack had been carried out by three cadres. A driver had waited in the car. He denied reports that the vehicle was a Honda Ballade, but would not identify the type of car used. "It is still in the country." The man was reluctant to give any further details about the attack, and twice declined to say from where he was calling. "I am not going to say... I am not going to divulge those details," he said.

There was no immediate comment from police.

In a later telephone interview with SAPA, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said police had taken note of the claim by the purported Azanla [Azanian National Liberation Army] cadre. "We call upon the BCMA [Black Consciousness Movement of Azania] to clarify—and confirm or deny this claim as a matter of urgency."

De Klerk Reacts to Killings

*MB0205155393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1538
GMT 2 May 93*

[Statement by the State President Mr F.W. de Klerk on 2 May, from SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] I have learned with shock and outrage of the murder in East London last night of a further five innocent people. Their death comes at the end of a dark period—a period which has been marred by the indiscriminate killing of people of all races throughout the country. I should like to convey my condolences and those of the government to the families of all those who have lost loved ones in this senseless violence.

Words are, however, not enough—and for that reason the government has already gone over to action. In contrast to the false perception which is continuously created by anti-government propaganda, the government has, in fact, already taken various initiatives against violence. The best example of this is the present deployment of very large numbers of security personnel throughout the country.

The purpose of this action is to get a firm grip on the security situation in all problem areas. This is being proceeded with at full speed. This is also so in the border region in particular where special measures have been taken to prevent attacks from neighbouring territories.

It is simply not true that the government is "soft" or does not have the ability to take strong action. However, it cannot be expected that the government alone should act responsibly. It is critically important at this time that the leaders of all political parties and groups should exercise maximum restraint over their statements, their actions and the actions of their followers.

Threats such as the occupation of white schools by the National Education Coordinating Committee, as well as other facets of planned mass action, will lead to further violence and polarisation. They also have the potential of undermining the current multi-party negotiations which offer by far the best chance of bringing about a peaceful, democratic and reasonable solution to our national problems.

The leadership of the ANC [African National Congress] need to do much more to prevent their followers from threats and acts which are potentially violent and confrontational. Bland press statements are not good enough.

It is also dangerous and unnecessary for elements on the right to threaten to mobilise a new military force. South Africa does not need new private armies. We need to disband those which exist. The South African Police and the South African Defence Force are best placed to protect all South Africans, regardless of their affiliation. They will take whatever steps may be necessary to maintain law and order, including action to prevent the occupation of schools as well as unlawful mass action. What they need is full cooperation from the public.

I have no problem if rightwing politicians call on retired generals to help them in politics. However, it is another matter when there is talk of steps which might have the effect of jeopardising the authority and integrity of the Defence Force and the police. Constructive cooperation from all political groups with regard to the maintenance of law and order is welcomed. Counter-productive interference will, however, not be tolerated.

I call on all leaders to stop pointing fingers and to accept co-responsibility to help, through cooperation, to combat violence.

Minister Kriel Reacts to Attack

*MB0205071093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0700
GMT 2 May 93*

[Text] Cape Town May 2 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has called on all political leaders not to incite further political violence through inflammatory statements following the slaying of five people in an AK47 rifle and handgrenade attack in East London on Saturday night.

In a statement on Sunday, he urged all political leaders to condemn the attacks "unambiguously and in no uncertain terms", stressing the solution to the violence lay in negotiations.

"Political leaders must now exercise the maximum discretion and responsibility in public statements and should concentrate on controlling emotions rather than inflaming passions which could erupt into further violence."

"The government and the South African Police [SAP] remain implacably opposed to violence and terrorism of all kinds regardless of the source or the victims and will continue to combat it with all the power and resources at their disposal.

"As with all these attacks such as those at Sebokeng, Eikenhof, Table Mountain, and others, the SAP will spare no effort to bring those responsible to justice."

Mr. Kriel also extended his condolences to the families and friends of the five men killed and at least seven people wounded in the East London attack.

Three balaclava-clad men stormed into the Highgate Hotel at 10.15pm on Saturday, spraying bullets into the main bar, an adjacent smaller pub, a snooker room and the foyer, police said. A handgrenade was tossed into a snooker room and a teargas cannister was thrown into the smaller pub.

Mrs. Derby-Lewis Charged With Hani Murder

*MB3004203693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1955
GMT 30 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 30 SAPA—Gaye Derby-Lewis, wife of Conservative Party [CP] member Clive Derby-Lewis, has been charged with the murder of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani, it was confirmed by a senior South African Police spokesman on Friday [30 April] night.

After hours of confusion following Mrs. Derby-Lewis' appearance in the Boksburg magistrate's court, Brig Frans Malherbe, spokesman for the South African Police in the investigation of the assassination of Mr. Hani, said Mrs. Derby-Lewis had been charged with murder, even though no formal charge had been presented in court and she had not been asked to plead.

"Mrs. Derby-Lewis has been charged today (Friday) with murder. This means she appeared on an indictment as a second accused after Janusz Walus who appeared previously in connection with the same case resulting from the assassination of Mr. Chris Hani," Brig Malherbe said.

"No formal charge was put to her in the Boksburg magistrate's court and she was therefore not expected to tender a plea of any kind. No bail application was lodged and the case was postponed to May 12, the date on which Mr. Walus will also appear."

Mrs. Derby-Lewis' name has been added to the murder charge sheet drawn up for Mr. Walus who appeared in the Boksburg magistrate's court on April 13 in connection with the murder of Mr. Hani.

People on Walus Hit List Said Still at Risk

MB3004153993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1440
GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] Pretoria April 30 SAPA—People named as being on a hit list found in alleged assassin Janusz Walus' flat in Pretoria may still be at risk. This emerged from affidavits submitted to the Pretoria Supreme Court this week.

Police Colonel Adriaan van Niekerk said in an affidavit in support of a successful application for the continued detention of alleged conspirator Clive Derby-Lewis that he (Col van Niekerk) suspected that more people than Mr. Derby-Lewis and Mr. Walus were involved in a plot to kill nine people on the list—one of which had been SA Communist Party leader Chris Hani, who was shot dead on April 10.

Col van Niekerk said there was information of there being more weapons than the murder weapon, and it would be virtually impossible for one assassin to kill all nine people on the hit list with one weapon. Also, he said, Mr. Walus had stated after his arrest that more people would be assassinated despite his arrest. Among people named in reports on the hit list were a number of Afrikaans journalists.

2 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB0205111393

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

Support for Negotiation's Referendum—"Enthusiasm shown by participants for rapid progress at the multi-party talks seems to be in direct proportion to their popular support—with some honorable exceptions such as the DP [Democratic Party]," begins the Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 2 May in a page-26 editorial. "The ANC [African National Congress] alliance insists on a clear election date, the Nats [National Party] think it would be a good idea and the Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] axis hates the very thought of it....In all fairness, the Cosag alliance of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], CP [Conservative Party], Bophuthatswana and Ciskei should be given a fair hearing—especially the CP which has been dragged kicking and screaming into the talks. It would be rash to dismiss their demands out of hand." At some stage, however, "there surely must be a point beyond which South Africa cannot afford to be held hostage by groups who, we all know, appeal only to a small minority. The way to prove this without riding roughshod over Cosag at the talks, is to hold a referendum for all

South Africans to choose between those for and against the election of a government of national unity."

SUNDAY TIMES

Derby-Lewis Detention Questioned—In a page-20 editorial the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 2 May looks at the continued police detention of Clive Derby-Lewis in connection with the Hani assassination. "Mr Justice Curlewis has granted an application by the police to detain Mr Derby-Lewis for a second period of 10 days because he has probably not, in the first period of 10 days in jail, disclosed all he knows of the murder of Mr Chris Hani. Why should he disclose what he knows? Does he not have the right to remain silent? And if he does remain silent, will he be incarcerated for successive periods of 10 days until he abandons that right?...Mr Derby-Lewis may be guilty," but to keep him in jail "is to revert to the worst assumptions of the system that killed Steve Biko and Neil Aggett and others."

BEELD

ANC Must Reject Racial Hatred—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 26 April states in a page-8 editorial that "the ANC's decision to 'review' the use of the slogan 'Kill the Boer, kill the farmer' at public meetings is a good beginning. It indicates a certain degree of sensitivity within the organization's leadership for the feelings of others; however, the ANC does not realize the seriousness of the problem. This can be seen in its explanation that the slogan is inappropriate 'in the present circumstances.' It can never be appropriate under any circumstances to fuel racial hatred. Racial hatred is in principle always wrong....Therefore it is necessary for the ANC to reject it in principle. To convince whites of its sincerity the organization will have to act much firmer, even against the instigators of race hatred in its midst such as youth leader Peter Mokaba, who displays no sensitivity whatsoever for the feelings of others."

Patience is Running Out—A second editorial on the same page notes that "an old order has passed and a new one is coming into being. The old order was represented by Dr. Andries Treurnicht and Mr. Oliver Tambo, both of whom died in the same week. They personified an era of conflict; Mr. Tambo, the architect of the terrorist war against an apartheid government, and Dr. Treurnicht who was still trying to realize the dream of rigid racial separation. Mr. Tambo eventually became the architect of the African National Congress's negotiation phase, while Dr. Treurnicht also drove the Conservative Party in that direction with some deft footwork." The remaining elderly leadership of the ANC, says BEELD, is in a hurry to find a solution; and "they are being supported by a pragmatic middle generation under Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, and joined by the pragmatic National Party under Mr. F. W. de Klerk. If they don't succeed, the militant youth are ready to take over. The multiparty negotiations which have now

resumed in earnest must place the challenge in the hands of these pragmatists, who in turn must realize that their time, and the people's patience, is running out."

Silver Lining Around Dark Economic Cloud—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 29 April observes in an editorial on page 16 that "it would appear that the dark cloud around our economy is beginning to show a silver lining. First, Justice Richard Goldstone has just returned from a private visit to the United States with the good news that the international community is prepared to give South Africa considerable assistance once a transitional executive council has been put in place and in particular

after a government of national unity has been formed....Second, Finance Minister Derek Keys has given the assurance that the South African economy is strong enough and will not be destroyed by the stayaway action planned for the coming weeks. Third, the gold price has shown a recovery which, if it continues, will give the economy a very welcome boost. All this is very positive. If everyone, including those involved in constitutional negotiations, as well as those who still believe that economically unaffordable mass actions are the only way to give vent to frustrations, could play their part, this country could drag itself over the worst. Especially now that it appears that the world out there does not want to leave us in the lurch, but wishes to help us establish a broader democracy here."

Angola

Government, UNITA Hold Bilateral Talks With UN

MB0105212093 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], and UNITA and the observers held bilateral meetings in Abidjan today. Our correspondent Isidro Sanhanga has further details.

[Begin recording] [Sanhanga] Another series of bilateral contacts with the observers in the Angolan peace process were held in Abidjan today. The government delegation was the first to meet with the observers. The government delegation's spokesman, Higinio Carneiro, had this to say to journalists.

[Carneiro] Now we have done everything. We have arrived at a common acceptance of principles, but the government and UNITA differ in the interpretation of these principles. Accordingly, we have proposed to the observers to redraft the principles, taking into account the views expressed by each side. That is why the observers held a meeting with us in order to understand what we want.

[Unidentified reporter] Are you still skeptical?

[Carneiro] Skeptical, as always. As we pointed out yesterday, we have [words indistinct] which needs clarification.

[Sanhanga] At the end of the second plenary session yesterday, Luis de Albuquerque, spokesman of UN special representative Ms. Margaret Anstee, told the press that the first perusal [leitura] of the Abidjan Protocol had concluded. He pointed out, however, that there were points in which the two delegations did not agree.

[De Albuquerque] A total of 47 points were perused and interpreted. There is still progress. As a matter of fact, there are many more points of agreement now than those which have not yet been clarified in order to be accepted by both sides. This task will begin tomorrow, however. These aspects are not absolutely unsurmountable. It is already felt that the parties are truly determined to combine efforts until they reach an agreement on the final document, the Abidjan Protocol.

[Reporter] Are we nearer an agreement at this period?

[De Albuquerque] I believe yes.

[Reporter] What are the six points?

[De Albuquerque] I would say that one of the points is still the Triple Zero Option. It is not unsurmountable, however. It demands a lot of understanding between the two parties, inasmuch as it is contained in the Bicesse Accords. Another point perhaps would be police neutrality.

[Sanhanga] (?Observers) think that the differences are connected with extending state administration, training

the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], humanitarian aid, and the Triple Zero Option. UNITA's Jorge Valentim had this to say.

[Valentim] We were able to make the first general perusal of the Abidjan Protocol. It is true that this morning we made slow progress because we discussed issues [words indistinct], like training the FAA forces. After having opened the way, we speeded up the process in the afternoon, however. We ended our discussions in a very friendly way and with mutual cooperation. It is our hope that this understanding will continue until the conclusion of the appendages and the protocol.

[Reporter] But [words indistinct] indicated six points?

[Valentim] It is true that we left six points, but these were already revised. This evening we shall know where the wisdom lies. We shall know which proposal will receive greater support....

[Reporter, interrupts] Are you nearer an agreement at this period?

[Valentim] I can say that we have given the work to the observers. The points are not unsurmountable. We can say that major difficulties have already been overcome. Some difficulties still prevail [words indistinct] but are normal difficulties.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] maintenance of peace?

[Valentim] Well, it is an issue of the [words indistinct]

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] six points?

[Valentim] No, I do not want to refer to the six points. [end recording]

Carneiro Reports Lack of Progress

MB0205205393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] Talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continue in Abidjan, with the release of information that was previously restricted just to the parties. Correspondent Isidro Sanhanga has the details:

The negotiating process has entered its final phase, and things seem to have changed. The debates have not progressed as well as the spokesmen have been indicating. The negotiators have placed everything—or almost everything—on the table. They were open to the press. They have put an end to flowery statements. Each delegation is accusing the other of jeopardizing the course of the negotiations. They admit there has been no progress on the main differences and that, in fact, the [words indistinct] is hard. General Eugenio Manuvacola had this to say:

[Begin Manuvacola recording] There are impasses that must be negotiated. [end recording]

Gen. Higinio Carneiro has said the government has already yielded a great deal and to accept that the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] should remain in place—that is, occupying cities and towns—would be to legitimize the mistake made by UNITA:

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] As I said earlier, the main differences remain. While it is true that quantitatively we have made a positive examination of the documents, qualitatively we have not.

[Correspondent] [word indistinct] continue to divide the two parties. Why there is no progress in this direction?

[Carneiro] It is a matter of principle. The government will not allow UNITA military forces to remain in place in the cities and towns. We would be legitimizing their mistake by accepting this. Accordingly, we cannot allow this in any way. UNITA says that it has no other forces other than those deployed in cities and towns. However, we know that it has forces on bases. Where are the forces which attacked positions in Bie and Cuando Cubango, as well as the forces which attacked positions in Soyo and Waku Kungo. They are on bases. We know this. We do reconnaissance work. We cannot accept this. Accordingly, the differences are found in these vital points. If the government gave in on these points, we would be legitimizing all the wrong actions carried out by UNITA, which were condemned by the United Nations. Resolution 811, in its [word indistinct] paragraph, it recommends the implementation of this measure. Why should we then agree? We must continue to defend our position.

[Correspondent] So, the basic differences on day one of the talks remain?

[Carneiro] Absolutely. We have observed that UNITA is not advancing. It is only here to gain time.

[Correspondent] On the other hand, UNITA says the government does not want to demobilize its troops?

[Carneiro] The government has no forces to demobilize because we have already demobilized the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] long ago. If we had not demobilized the FAPLA forces, the Angolan situation would not be the one that you know today. What made it possible for UNITA to wage the fight against the government was [words indistinct]. You have pictures and know exactly what took place in Luanda and other provincial capitals.

[Correspondent] [words indistinct] Mr. General, [words indistinct]?

[Carneiro] Absolutely, as long as UNITA is incorporated or confined first. As long as UNITA is incorporated, disarmed, and demobilized, the government will respect this (?principle). Without this, the government has the right not to accept it. As a matter of fact, there is no judicial or international justification that prohibits the government from exercising this right [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Regarding demilitarization, UNITA [words indistinct] place troops in barracks [words indistinct]?

[Carneiro] What are these barracks? You mean barracks in the cities? The government will not accept that UNITA should have barracks in the cities. As a matter of fact, the Bicesse Accords do not refer to barracks but troop confinement. This must be the starting point. [end recording]

UNITA Reports Military Successes

MB0205064493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 May 93

[Excerpts] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] freedom fighters continue to carry out mopping-up operations in the outlying areas of Ndalatando, Cuanza Norte Province, where General Joao de Matos' criminal troops have suffered humiliating defeats. The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] lost 30 soldiers and officers confirmed killed and abandoned hundreds of wounded soldiers on the ground. The UNITA forces also captured a large array of war materiel. [passage omitted]

Eduardo dos Santos' men have also suffered defeats in Bengo Province. UNITA's red beret forces were able to halt and put to flight some 2,000 government soldiers after two days of uninterrupted fighting. The battle for Bengo claimed the lives of some 200 FAPLA soldiers. The principal clashes occurred on 27 and 28 April, precisely as that smart aleck [finorio] of a general, Higinio Carneiro, dampened any optimism concerning the peace talks. As in Cuanza Norte Province, our forces are continuing their mopping-up operations in Bengo Province. These were clashes between opposing FAPLA and UNITA generals. They were won by those who enjoy the support of the people and of the soldiers. They were won by those who are the best.

Huila Province-based Lieutenant General Kianda, FAPLA commander for the southern front, lost two strategic areas in less than one week. Silva Aleluia, our correspondent in the area, reports that UNITA's daring red beret forces attacked and took the strategic post of Mucua, some 10 km from Matala, Huila Province, on 30 April. Our forces had already taken (Chenja) earlier in the week. The FAPLA forces suffered dozens of soldiers killed and lost large quantities of war materiel in those areas.

UNITA Reportedly Downs Helicopter

MB0105070793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] A Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party combat helicopter was shot down by an antiaircraft missile fired by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] in Cuanza Sul Province on 30 April. The helicopter, which was flying from the city of Sumbe, crashed not far from Conda District. Of the 20 officers on board, only five survived. The injured include Colonel Domingos of the People's Armed Forces for the

Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]. He is in critical condition. Col. Domingos led the main section of FAPLA's offensive in Cuanza Sul Province.

Hundreds of FAPLA soldiers and officers have so far been killed in the offensive which is doomed to fail. It will be recalled that during the first two weeks of April, Major Filipe Junjo, the commander of another section of that offensive, was captured.

Meanwhile, our correspondent reports that fierce clashes continue to take place in Uaku Kungo. At least 50 soldiers in the service of Eduardo dos Santos' organization surrendered to FALA in the region in the past two weeks.

WFP Suspends Relief to UNITA-Besieged Towns

MB3004130793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1247
GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] Harare April 30 SAPA—The only source of food and medical supplies for thousands of Angolans trapped in cities and towns besieged by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has been cut off following the decision by the United Nations food agency to suspend relief flights over the country.

"We have suspended relief flights until we get safety guarantees," said Mercedes Sayagues, spokeswoman for the World Food Programme's [WFP] regional office in Harare.

The move followed the downing by a rebel UNITA missile last Monday of a WFP relief flight near Luena, the capital of Moxico Province in the far west of the country.

She also disclosed that the aircraft had been hit at high altitude by the missile.

The Antonov cargo aircraft was returning to the Angolan capital, Luanda, after delivering 12 tons of maize to the city when it was hit, and crash landed in a mine field.

The Russian pilot and flight engineer were severely injured when they stepped out of the aircraft and detonated a land mine. The engineer died later.

Twice previously this month WFP planes have been hit by small arms fire from UNITA soldiers around Luena, but, said Ms. Sayagues, "this plane was shot down by a ground-to-air missile at 16,000 feet. It means no section of Angolan airspace is safe. Until new and clear guarantees and procedures of safety are established with all the parties, there will be no more flights," she said.

Monthly, the WFP carried about 3,200 tonnes of food to 11 cities besieged by UNITA, and since February the WFP has been the only relief agency prepared to fly into the country.

Its operations are seen as critical to the inhabitants of the overcrowded cities, with virtually no supplies of fresh food or water and with medical facilities destroyed.

Madagascar

Parliamentary Elections Slated for 16 Jun

EA3004112293 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar
Network in Malagasy 1600 GMT 28 Apr 93

[Text] In regard to Third Republican institutions, the presidency of the Republic has just been set up and the National Assembly is next. The date for parliamentary elections has now been set for 16 June. The date is reported to have been reached through consensus. The High Constitutional Court and the High State Authority have already approved the legal texts and documents related to the elections, according to the National Electoral Council head, speaking on Radio Madagascar on 24 April.

Election campaigns will start on 1 June and end on 15 June, the day before the parliamentary elections. Modifications have been made to the newly published parliamentary election laws. The number of constituencies has been increased from 68 to 72; the number of deputies, which was formerly 182, is now 184, an increase of two. Assurance has also been given that each subprefecture will be entitled to at least one deputy. All this was reached by consensus.

Party candidates and independent candidates are now preparing their candidacy documents, which have to be presented by the end of May.

The final date is 16 June. It has been modified on several occasions over the last few months—from 12 May to 5 May, and now to 16 June.

Transitional Period Extended Beyond 30 April

EAC105081093 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar
Network in Malagasy 1600 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Mr. Albert Zafy, High State Authority chairman during the transitional period who has now been elected president of the Republic of Madagascar; Mr. Guy Willy Razanamasy, prime minister; and Mr. Richard Andriamanjato and Mr. Manandafy Rakotonirina, both chairmen of the Committee for Economic and Social Recovery have issued the following statement to clarify a certain situation and eradicate any confusion which might give rise to doubts and hesitations:

Article I of the 31 October 1991 Convention clearly stipulates that the maximum period for the transitional rule is 18 months, while the last article stipulates that the Convention comes into force from the date it was signed. As a result, the transitional rule is due to end on 30 April in conformity with what was agreed.

It is however obvious that for various reasons the deadline has not been met. The Constitution voted by the people came into effect on 12 September 1992—the date when the official results of the referendum were proclaimed. In conformity with the new constitution, presidential elections were held. Parliamentary elections have not yet taken

place however, elections which will result in the appointment of a new prime minister and a new government. National affairs must continue however, so Article IX of the Constitution, entitled Various Transitional Provisions, will be implemented. [passage omitted]

Malawi

Opposition Reportedly To Boycott Referendum

MB0205105193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] The Malawian prodemocracy parties have announced that they will boycott the 14 June referendum to decide whether the country must retain its one-party system or introduce multipartyism. The prodemocracy movements have accused Malawian President Kamuzu Banda of intimidating the electorate with the aim of preserving a one-party system. They say Kamuzu Banda wants to have two ballot boxes on each table, one for yes and the other for no votes, thereby making voters afraid of retaliation should their vote go against the president's wishes.

Mozambique

Government Rejects Opposition's Coalition Demand

MB3004174393 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Text] The Mozambican Government has rejected demands by 12 opposition parties for the establishment of a coalition government before the country's first multiparty elections. Justice Minister Ossumane Eli Dauto told a news conference that the government considers as anti-democratic a demand by the parties that a transitional government should be formed to run the country until general elections are held next year.

He said the future government must be the product of the people's verdict through democratic elections. On 27 April, the 12 parties walked out of a conference called by the government to discuss its proposals for electoral legislation, saying that they will not attend any debate until their demands are met, including provision of office space.

The former Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebel movement did not turn up for Tuesday's conference, but the justice minister said Renamo had written to the government asking for more time to study the proposals and considered this to be a constructive position. Like the government, Renamo has publicly rejected calls for a transitional multiparty government.

Chissano Notes Some Party Leaders Not Citizens

MB0205121393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano says the leaders of certain emergent political parties are foreigners. He was

referring to Maximo Dias, president of Mozambican Nationalist Movement [Monamo], and Domingos Arouca, president of the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence and National Reconstruction Party [Fumo-PCDRN]. Both men are Portuguese nationals.

Addressing the 1 May rally, the Mozambican head of state said the government had advised those two leaders to legalize their situation as Mozambican citizens, so they can represent their parties in terms of the law in force in the country.

He also disclosed that Carlos Reis, leader of the Mozambican National Union, is still due to appear in court. He added Reis will only have to ask the head of state to commute his sentence so he can normalize his condition as party chairman. President Chissano was speaking in connection with opposition parties' demand that a pre-election transitional government be established.

UN's Ajello Reports International Aid

MB0105114893 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1810 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Remarks by Aldo Ajello, the UN secretary general's representative in Mozambique, at a news conference in Maputo on 30 April on the "Outlook Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] The political parties in Mozambique will need no more than \$30 million to ensure the good participation in the peace process in the country. That was said in Maputo today by the UN special representative in Mozambique, Aldo Ajello. Mr. Ajello was speaking to journalists at a news conference:

[Ajello] The meeting we had with the Italian Government has been very positive, and I can assure that a relevant amount of money can be made available by the Italian Government. As I said arriving here in Maputo, I expect that the Italian ambassador will himself inform about this agreement. I understand that a change of government implies some kind of his delaying the announcement. In Europe we are working for the establishment of these two trust funds and we have agreed with the secretary general that we will invite the other countries to participate in these two funds. I have already explained one of the two. The fund is the fund for the political parties. This means that all the political parties will receive some kind of support for the electoral campaign. It depends how much we will be able to raise in this fund.

As I said in Europe, our offices are working on establishing rules and procedures for the transparent functioning of these funds. I expect that the first one will be established quite soon, and the second one a bit later. Since the second one is related to the electoral campaign, I think this is obvious.

On the basis of the agreement reached with the secretary general, I have approached also the French Government in Paris. I had the pleasure of being received by the former

ambassador in Maputo, Mr. Jouaneau, in his capacity as chief of protocol of the Elysee and the Quai d'Orsay. As you know the Quai d'Orsay is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Elysee is the palais [preceding word in French] of President Mitterrand. So, he is performing the double duty as chief of protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and chief of protocol of the president. He offered me a superb lunch as all the French can do in a restaurant of Quai d'Orsay with some government officials involved in the Political Division for Africa, as well as in the Development Cooperation Division. We discussed with them the same items we had discussed with each other, and I have got the commitment that the French will consider [words indistinct] and this, I would say predisposition the request for contributing to these two funds that they also consider essential for the implementation of the peace agreement. The secretary of state for development cooperation, I am very grateful that he sacrificed his Saturday evening and had dinner with me.

And we got the same results that I had got with the French, which means that also the Portuguese Government is interested in this and is considering favorably the possibility of providing some kind of resources for that purpose.

You already know that all the countries of the European Community have met and have discussed this possibility of contributing to the funds, and you know also some Nordic countries have done the same thing and are ready to make some pledges.

So, I think that we are making progress in this area and you must understand a [words indistinct] this is the first time in the history of the United Nations that we are dealing with such kind of problems. The countries, members of the United Nations, they don't have legal tools for providing financial resources to political parties. The United Nations doesn't have legal tools for doing the same thing. We are creating a new law, we are creating a new way of acting and my feeling is that more and more in the future this problem will be present in the peace keeping operations, especially ones based with electoral implications, the implication of transforming the country from a uniparty [as hard] system to a multiparty system. This component of supporting the political parties will be absolutely essential in the future (?nations). Democracy has a cost and this cannot be [words indistinct]. So, we are trying to build up a new machinery for that purpose. We are not working only for Mozambique, but for many other countries in the future. So, this is just to let you understand that we need to be a little bit patient if we sometimes find obstacles and then we have to overcome these obstacles.

The international community has committed lot of money for Mozambique. Seven hundred and 60 million dollars have been pledged in Paris at the consultative group of the World Bank. Three hundred and 20 million dollars have been pledged at the Rome conference. Two hundred and 60 million dollars at this stage is the cost of the Unomoz [UN Operations in Mozambique] operations here. If you put all this together you got a little more than \$1.3 billion.

What we need in terms of supporting the political parties and supporting Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] as partner of this peace process for these two different funds and the two different capacities is no more than \$30 million. If you look at the entire pledge of \$1.3 billion we are talking about peanuts. The reason why we are having problems with this is the legal problem because these \$30 million will be the insurance for the rest of the investment to be fruitful. If there is no peace all this money is wasted and in order to have peace we must provide the assistance that the parties need in order to perform their activities as political parties, and especially, of course, Renamo to transform itself from a military organization in a political party.

So, after my trip to Europe I came back knowing that I have enough money to start the process, that I have good hope that all the countries will join these funds and then in short time we will have everything we need.

I have already approached the government and started discussions about the help I need in terms of finding more houses and having them equipped with communications facilities. And I know that they are looking at it. It is obvious that everything the United Nations is doing in this field is at the request of the Mozambican Government. The peace agreement is very clear on that. It is the duty of the government to facilitate the establishment of Renamo in Maputo and in other towns, and if the government cannot do that itself, it must request the support of the international community. So, we are not taking the initiative on our own. We are taking this initiative at the request of the Mozambican Government and we are cooperating with the government on this. (?It is) very relevant for the implementation of the peace agreement.

You will ask me how long it will take. I am reluctant to give any dates because I have been...[pause] well, I have a bad experience in the past, but I still think that we are talking about days and not weeks. I assure you that when we will be able to solve these problems, we have the assurance from Renamo that they have already selected all the members of the commissions. They have 70 people ready to come to Maputo. Some of them are members of the commissions, some others are staff members, and some others are security guards. So, the assumption is that once these logistical problems have been solved, we can start the work of all the commissions, including the commissions which have not been appointed yet.

Our secretariat is working and preparing documents for the commissions to discuss and to approve. So, we will have a very heavy agenda for the different commissions and especially for the CSC [Supervision and Control Commission] and the Cease-Fire Commission. We have worked operationally, preparing teams for the completion of the reconnaissance of the assembly areas and to provide these areas with logistical infrastructure. We have enough logistical areas in place that will allow us to do this work quite (?soon). There is a kind of bottleneck in this question of logistics. If we open this bottleneck, everything can go much, much faster than we were expecting.

All the conditions requested by President Dhlakama for starting the concentration and the demobilization of troops would be in place, including the presence of the UN troops.

Notes Specific Fund for Renamo

MB3004115193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Report by Radio Mozambique reporter Edmundo Galiza Matos]

[Text] UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello held his usual Friday news conference in Maputo today. He revealed that two fiduciary funds totalling \$30 million were created during his recent stay in Europe, one of which will be used to support the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in its capacity as an important component in the General Peace Accord. The other will be for the other Mozambican political parties. That money will be granted by Italy, Portugal, France, other EEC countries, and the Nordic countries.

Ajello noted that democracy costs money. He disclosed that the World Bank has earmarked \$770 million for the Mozambican peace process; the Rome donor conference had already promised \$320 million; and UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] operation costs in Mozambique are estimated at \$260 million, totalling \$1.300 [figure as heard] billion. He said: I have enough money to make the process move forward, unquote.

He also reported that 1,036 Italian, 720 Botswana, and 423 Uruguayan soldiers have already arrived in the country as part of the UN peacekeeping force. Other soldiers from Uruguay, Zambia, and Bangladesh are expected in the country within the next few hours. Ajello said the excuse that the United Nations has not yet sent its men will quite soon be unacceptable. He was clearly referring to Renamo's stated position that it would start confining its forces only after 65 percent of the UN forces had made it to the country.

Ajello declined to mention dates concerning the arrival of the money to support Renamo and other political organizations. He said, however, that it will happen within days, rather than weeks. Ajello expressed the belief that, once this problem has been settled, conditions will have been met concerning the functioning of all commissions to be created in terms of the General Peace Accord. He added many documents are being drafted for discussion at a later stage. He said, quote, our agenda will be quite full, unquote.

Refugee Repatriation To Cost \$209 Million

MB0105114993 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] The UN high commissioner for refugees [UNHCR] says it is to launch an appeal this year for \$209 million for a three-year program to repatriate and resettle Mozambican refugees. The chairman of the UNHCR Executive

Committee based in Geneva, Juan Lanos, told Radio Maputo that his organization plans to spend about \$30 million in the program this year alone.

Mr. Lanos was part of a fact-finding mission which left Maputo today after seeing on the ground the problems faced in organizing the repatriation program. The UNHCR mission visited Mozambique's northwestern Tete Province where Mozambican refugees returning from Malawi are being resettled. It also held coordination meetings in Maputo with Mozambican Government officials, including the prime minister, Mario Machungo, and the cooperation minister, Jacinto Veloso. It is estimated that there are about 1.2 million Mozambican refugees in neighboring states.

Zimbabwe

70 Commercial Farms Scheduled for 'Resettlement'

MB0105153693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1413 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Harare May 1 SAPA—Zimbabwe's government has officially earmarked 70 commercial farms, most of them productive white-owned holdings, for resettlement, apparently going back on promises that only derelict and underutilised land would be seized. Friday's [30 April] government gazette lists the 70 properties, which cover 190,000ha throughout the country, including some of the most productive farms in the country, under legislation which allows President Robert Mugabe's government to confiscate farms and compensate the owners at values established by the state and leaving farmers little room to legally contest the set price. Farmers reacted with disbelief.

Anthony Swire-Thompson, president of the 4,000-member Commercial Farmers Union [CFU], said the official "designation" of the farms under the highly controversial Land Acquisition Act was "contrary to categorical and public assurances that productive farms would not be interfered with".

"We can only think...that there must have been a major administrative error," Mr Swire-Thompson added.

Keith Harvey, a well-known cattle rancher who spent weeks this year with government officials identifying derelict and underused land for resettlement, said it was "a monumental cock-up".

The designation is the latest twist to Zimbabwe's long-running land saga, a political wrangle with heavy racial overtones between President Robert Mugabe's government under pressure to honour guerrilla war promises to return to blacks the land "stolen" by white settlers, and the generally efficient, predominantly white commercial farming bloc that is responsible for about 85 per cent of crops and livestock in a deeply agriculturally-based economy.

In 1991, after months of bitter debate, the Land Acquisition Act was passed as government's means to introduce

what Mr Mugabe called a "revolutionary land policy" to provide land for thousands of peasant farmers in overcrowded traditional farming areas. Only at the last moment, did the government back down to international pressure to allow owners at least a limited right to legally challenge compensation.

Mr Swire-Thompson said the CFU had long since accepted the need for resettlement, but added: "We cannot believe that this exercise with Agritex (Agriculture Ministry officials) and farmers (identifying land for resettlement) has been totally futile."

Nkomo Tells Whites To Share Means of Production

MB0205193193 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 2 May 93

[Text] One of Zimbabwe's two vice presidents, Joshua Nkomo, warned whites that if they persistently refuse to share the means of production with the blacks, the government could soon demand the share on behalf of the black people. Nkomo was speaking at Zimbabwe International Trade Fair Presidential Reception in the country's second largest city, Bulawayo, yesterday. He said that if whites remained in control of the economy, there was a danger that [words indistinct] present relationship that [word indistinct] liberation war will still remain in favor of whites.

Student Leader Urges Campaign Against Economic Reform

MB0205052593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2054 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Harare May 1 SAPA—The Zimbabwe Government was criticised on Saturday [1 May] for not attending May Day celebrations in Harare's Rufaro Stadium, the first it did not participate since 1980, ZIANA news agency reports. Zimbabwe National Students Union representative Tendai Chikweche described the failure by the government to attend the celebrations as a "gross neglect of the workers by a government running on workers' taxes".

Addressing the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Chikweche said if the government did not want to talk to the labour body, it should have come and talked to the workers directly.

University of Zimbabwe Students Representative Council [SRC] President Raymond Majongwe said in his speech the government should not wait to be invited because, like a father, it should be ready to attend to the needs of its children.

President Robert Mugabe, who has always participated in the celebrations, did not attend this year because, according to Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare Minister John Nkomo, the invitation came too late.

Mr Chikweche and Mr Majongwe were the harshest critics of the government, accusing the ruling ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (PF) [Patriotic Front] party of seeking to sustain itself from public funds while calling on the workers to "tighten their belts". "They ask us to tighten our belts while they loosen theirs," Mr Chikweche said. He also accused the government of suppressing democratic organisations, including trade unions.

Mr Majongwe went further and criticised the government for using colonial legislation to suppress democratic aspirations of the people. "We have a situation where the government does the same things that (former Rhodesian leader Ian Smith) did on the black people as if Smith did not kill enough people," he said.

On the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme [ESAP] which was the focus of government criticism during the May Day celebrations, Mr Majongwe said the reform programme could not succeed without a "political adjustment programme".

Dismissing government criticism of university students as hooligans, the SRC president called for a "systematic and organised civil disobedience" campaign to force the government to abandon the reform programme.

Ghana

President Rawlings Addresses Assembly

AB0105174693 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The government will continue to pay close attention to productivity in the cocoa sector. This was announced by the president, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, when he delivered his sessional address to parliament in Accra yesterday. He said with the exceptionally low level of world market prices, Ghana must be particularly concerned about reducing the costs involved in purchasing and exporting cocoa. But, he said, the government will maintain its policy of paying cocoa farmers appropriate prices for their toil.

The president said the government is also committed to maintaining Ghana's distinctive position as the supplier of the finest cocoa of consistent quality. Action is also proceeding on private participation in internal cocoa purchasing and licenses to operate have already been issued by the Ghana Cocoa Board to various companies.

In the mining sector, the aim will continue to be the effective and efficient exploration and exploitation of the country's mineral resources in the interest of the national economy with the minimum harm to the environment. He said the objective is to expand the country's mineral production beyond traditional minerals such as gold, diamond, bauxite, and manganese. [passage omitted]

The president stated that the government will be in constant consultation with the private sector advisory group to study problems confronting the private sector and come out with solutions for them. On the divestiture program, Flt. Lt. Rawlings said the government is not divesting state enterprises to enrich a few private individuals at the expense of the nation. [passage omitted]

The improvement and expansion of the country's telecommunications network is another dimension of the government's program towards national development. In this direction, President Rawlings said private sector participation in the provision of telecommunication infrastructure and services will be given more encouragement. In order to ensure that private participation proceeds in a systematic and orderly manner, the government, according to the president, has decided to set up a multidisciplinary national communication body responsible to government for research, development, and regulation of telecommunication and broadcasting as well as frequency management in the country.

On national security, the president noted that while a few people in the country made uninformed remarks about excessive military expenditure, it is an established fact that Ghana is one developing country which spends the least resources on the military. However, in accordance with Article 210 of the Constitution, the Armed Forces and other services would be equipped and maintained to perform their role of defending the nation. In this regard,

government will ensure that the military and security personnel, including the police, will be provided the basic equipment and material for the effective discharge of their duties as well as the renovation of their run-down barracks.

The focus of the country's foreign affairs, according to the president, will continue to be the maintenance of friendly relations with immediate neighbors and all African countries. Ghana will also play her part in ensuring that justice and adherence to democratic principles find greater expression in the world, especially in South Africa and the Middle East. President Rawlings said the country will continue to strive to develop further economic cooperation with all nations at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

Liberia

Taylor 'in Agreement' With U.S. Stand

AB0105175093 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] Government says it is in agreement with the American Government that the Liberian conflict can only be resolved through a sincere negotiated (?arrangement). According to an Information Ministry release, government agrees with a declaration by the American Government that any discussion aimed at bringing lasting peace to Liberia should involve President Taylor. Government also welcomes the U.S. condemnation of ECOMOG's [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] recent air raids on relief agencies and hospitals. In a Voice of American interview, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, Mr. George Moose, expressed happiness over efforts being made by the UN envoy, Trevor Gordon-Somers, in bringing peace to Liberia.

Taylor Comments on ECOMOG Reconfiguration

AB3004143193 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Text] President Charles Gankay Taylor says ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] will be reconfigured to facilitate the process leading to peace in Liberia. He said he does not understand why the Monrovia group will object to the reconfiguration of ECOMOG, saying why would anyone desiring peace in Liberia object to such an idea. The president said government is inviting more international participation to assist in the peace process.

President Taylor again expressed reservations about the Nigerian dominance in ECOMOG, saying young Nigerian soldiers who never [word indistinct] died in Liberia to satisfy the selfish wishes of ECOWAS' [Economic Community of West African States] Abbas Bundu and General Ibrahim Babangida. President Taylor said other countries of the subregion must also begin to share the responsibility of sending neutral troops to Liberia, stressing the need for the building of trust and confidence. The president said once a neutral peacekeeping force is present, the NPFL

[National Patriotic Front of Liberia] will submit to the process of disarmament and elections. The Liberian leader stressed the need for all Liberians, including Dr. Amos Sawyer, to get together and discuss the future of Liberia.

ECOMOG Said Supplying Arms to ULIMO, AFL

AB3004193993 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] The West African occupation force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], has begun fresh supplies of arms and ammunition to ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia], and Black Berets in violation (?of point) 12 of the UN Resolution 813.

An Information Ministry release quoting intelligence sources from Monrovia says as a result of recent defeats suffered in Bong Mines, Bomi, and Grand Cape Mount Counties, commanders of ECOMOG were on Friday morning busy at their headquarters at Free Zone in Monrovia supplying arms and ammunition to the bandits of ULIMO, AFL, and the Black Berets. Meanwhile, the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government has condemned the partiality of ECOMOG through the supply of arms to warring factions based in Monrovia and is to shortly protest to the UN Security Council of ECOMOG's contravention of the chapter. (?To account), the UN Resolution 813 reiterates its call on the member states to exercise firm restraint in their relations with all parties to the Liberian conflict; in particular to refrain from providing any military assistance to any of the parties and also to refrain from taking any action that will be inimical to the peace process.

The Information Ministry in Gbarnga has meanwhile declared the Kakata-Monrovia and the Bomi-Monrovia Highways unsafe to travel. The government is warning relief agencies and the civilian population to refrain from traveling along these roads.

ULIMO Allegedly Killing Refugees

AB0105174193 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] Hundreds of men and boys who recently crossed into Macenta in Guinea have been slaughtered by bandits of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia]. An Information Ministry release said men and boys who escaped the scene of recent brutal killings from Voinjama, Lofa County, and its surroundings were butchered in Macenta with [word indistinct] knives and cutlasses and later buried in mass graves. Lofa citizens who fled the brutal scene into Greater Liberia say prominent amongst those whose heads were cut off from their shoulders were the former director of the French Institute in Monrovia, Mr. Fokpa Gaisie, and the development administrator for Lofa County, Mr. William Basil.

Meanwhile, an outbreak of measles has claimed the lives of several Liberian refugees in Macenta. Refugees escaping from Guinea say Liberians are dying on a daily basis because they are being denied drugs and food.

Nigeria

Minister Says U.S. Incident Exaggerated

AB3004134093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 29 Apr 93

[Excerpt] The Federal Government has given an official account of the incident involving a Nigerian delegation at the Dulles Airport, Washington, during a visit to the United States. The attorney general of the Federation, Mr. Clement Akpamgbó, told newsmen in Lagos today that the incident had been exaggerated by the mass media. Judiciary correspondent Kelly Elisha has the details:

[Begin Elisha recording] The explanation came at a time the reported embarrassment had attracted serious media criticisms. Mr. Akpamgbó said the issue was blown out of proportion. He explained that at the arrival hall when he had to identify his luggage, sniffer dogs did the routine check on all the luggage and visitors including himself. Mr. Akpamgbó stated that the only embarrassing incident about which he has complained was the fact that an official with a diplomatic status should have been respected. He, however, blamed the junior immigration officials who control the sniffer dogs. The attorney general said he was not singled out for the search as reported in the media. Mr. Akpamgbó explained further that members of the delegation were treated to warm receptions by the U.S. officials. He blamed such embarrassment on the few Nigerians who engage in the notorious drug trafficking. [passage omitted]

Troops To Be Withdrawn From Yugoslavia

AB0105155893 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Nigeria's contingent in the UN peacekeeping force in Yugoslavia is to be withdrawn. The secretary for defense and chief of defense staff General Sani Abacha announced this in Lagos when he received the commander in chief of the U.S. Atlantic Command, Admiral Paul Miller. He said that the troops were being pulled out to enable the forces to cope with effectively running the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] affairs in Liberia. The defense secretary said some officers would still be kept in Yugoslavia to continue with the observers' status. Adm. Miller ends his visit today.

Babangida Lifts Ban on Student Association

AB0205163093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has approved the lifting of the ban on the National Association of Nigerian Students, NANS. A report explains that the action is in

response to an undertaking by the association to be law-abiding. He said the Federal Government has also reaffirmed its commitment to honor the funding stipulations of the body at a meeting with the secretary for education and youth development. Professor Ben Nwabueze, held on Friday 23 April 1993.

Sierra Leone

Strasser Speaks on Anniversary of Rule

AB0105154593 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] [monitored in progress]... a grand, colorful march past of detachments of the Armed Forces, police, prisons, and fire services together with groups and various women's organizations, preceded the [words indistinct] program at the National Stadium, Brookfield.

Delivering his anniversary speech, the chairman and head of state, Captain Valentine E.M. Strasser, yesterday ordered the release of all political prisoners, held at the Central Prison, Pademba Road, since the onset of the April 29 Revolution.

Speaking on a wide range of issues affecting the nation, Capt. Strasser said, as a gesture of goodwill, he was pleased to announce the release of all political detainees. He said these detainees are to be in protective custody until a decision is taken on the reports of the commissions of inquiry.

The head of state also yesterday announced a program to return this country to multiparty democratic civilian rule in three years. Capt. Strasser said the time table was based on discussions his government has held with the National Advisory Council, which is working out the modalities for a return to democratic rule.

Capt. Strasser also disclosed that due attention was being given to [word indistinct] workers recently retrenched from the public service. They were also being retrained to become self-employed. He disclosed that an \$8 million loan to address the issue has been negotiated with the African Development Bank while a Social Action and Poverty Alleviation Unit has been created in the Department of Finance.

He recalled that in the period under review, about 20 legislation were passed [words indistinct] including the maintenance of law and order, the eradication of corruption in public (?work), and the preservation of (?peace), public order, and safety.

Considering the present improvements on the war and security situation in the country, Capt. Strasser also reviewed the controversial provisions in some of the decrees, passed within the last 12 months, for the security and stability of this country. He also announced the repeal of the much criticized provisions in the Public Emergency Regulation, Public Notice No.25 of 1992.

Under those repealed provisions, military personnel above the rank of sergeant and public officers above the rank of (?state superintendent) could break into and search any premises without warrant. Also repealed yesterday was the prevention of the (?distribution) of propaganda publications by newspapers of Public Notice No. 25 of 1992.

Treason and other serious offenses, Special Military Tribunal Decree No. 12 of 1992, was also reviewed to allow for a judge of the Superior Court of the Judicature to be the chairman of the tribunal.

Earlier, Capt. Strasser reiterated that the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] took over the reins of government because, for 24 years, the defunct APC [All-People's Congress] ruled this country with callous indifference, plundered the economy with impunity, mismanaged our resources, and institutionalized corruption.

Meanwhile, to mark the first anniversary of the NPRC revolution in the Bo District, thousands of people from all walks of life, including the military (?populace), university students, lecturers and professionals [words indistinct] and took part in the anniversary march past at the Bo Coronation Camp where the commandant of the Bo NPRC secretariat, Second Lieutenant Abu Konteh, took the salute.

Addressing over 20,000 people, 2nd Lt. Abu Konteh, who deputized the secretary of state, South, pointed out that, in spite of the multifarious problems the NPRC government inherited from the last regime, things are relatively better than before. He said the 24-year old monopoly over the sale of rice and fuel has been shattered with commodities now abundant in the market.

Lt. Konteh appealed to all Sierra Leoneans to cooperate with the NPRC government, adding that the success of the revolution depends on their support and cooperation. Other speakers were the provincial secretary, South, Mr. Mustapha Rogers; the chairman, Bo Town Council, Mr. Frank Anthony, Jr., and P.C. Jos Boimah III of Kakuwa chiefdom.

Other highlights of the celebrations [words indistinct] a durbar of paramount chiefs, a (word indistinct) parade, and traditional dances.

Russian Delegation Visits Freetown

AB0205163193 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] A high-powered government delegation from Russia Federation has arrived in Freetown for a week-long working visit. While here, the delegation, led by the chairman of the Project Committee of Parliament and the Government of the Russian Federation, Mr. (Valeriy Kechenko), will call on the chairman and head of state, secretaries of state, government officials, and conclude various agreements on bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The delegation will also meet the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire

Monitoring Group] representatives and experts in the various departments and make field trips to the regions. A joint communique between the two governments is expected to be signed at the end of their meetings.

The delegation has also called on the principal liaison officer and secretary of state, Marine Resources, Captain Julius Maada Bio, at the [name indistinct] office. Receiving them yesterday, Capt. Bio expressed sentiments of goodwill on behalf of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] government and wished them a fruitful stay in the country. He noted that the bonds of friendship existing between the two countries will be further strengthened for the mutual benefit of the two countries. Capt. Bio gave an overview of the events leading the revolution of 29 April 1992 and noted that any assistance from the Russians will be most welcome.

Responding, the leader of the delegation, Mr. (Kechenko), congratulated Capt. Bio on his appointment and spoke of the changes now taking place in their country. He said that the objective of their visit to this country was to strengthen ties between the two countries and explore areas for further cooperation in the fields of mining, fishing, and agriculture. Mr. (Kechenko) spoke of plans to enter into joint venture projects with Sierra Leone, especially in the fishing sector and talked about the process that would pave the way for the commencement of negotiations. He commended the Government and people of Sierra Leone for the hospitality accorded them on arrival. The delegation was accompanied by Sierra Leone's ambassador to Russia, Mr. Olu Harding.

Government Forces Begin Offensive, Capture Towns

*AB3004065093 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 28 Apr 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Now back to Sierra Leone, where seesaw battles with rebels have continued for much of Captain Strasser's first year, with a number of towns being liberated and lost again to the rebels. But to coincide with that first anniversary, the Sierra Leone Army yesterday began a major offensive against the rebels in the east of the country. Matthew Tostavene has been following events, and on the line to Kenema a few minutes ago, Nick Slatter asked him where exactly the latest fighting had taken place:

[Begin recording] [Tostavene] The offensive has taken place in the far east in Kalahun District, which is the one area of the country which is still really occupied by Foday Sankoh's rebels, the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone, and believed to be where Foday Sankoh himself is today based. Now, the soldiers yesterday were able to capture the towns of Baiima, Mobai, Kuiva, and Jojoima, the most significant of those towns being Baiima and

Mobai, because those were the towns where the rebels had really made their bases. Baiima itself the rebels had always treated as one of their major forward positions and had the place quite heavily fortified by all accounts and as well it is not far from their real headquarters at Tendembo, which is where Foday Sankoh is believed to be. [sentence as heard]

[Slatter] How many government troops were involved? And all of those troops, was there a major battle when they took on the rebels or what happened?

[Tostavene] Well, the exact number of the troops that took part can't be known because I wasn't on the scene, although I imagine it was some hundreds. These operations usually take place in full force with hundreds of soldiers moving along the road with as much weaponry as they can manage to give them and a great deal of fire power. Now, faced with that, the rebels who clearly are facing some difficulty with their own supplies having been cut off from the supplies they were getting from Liberia seem basically to have run off, except for one incident which took place in Jojoima which Dr. Afalavelly, the leader of the hunters who accompanied the 4th Battalion to that village, told me about in which they did exchange fire with the rebels. It seems basically as though the rebels just ran away.

[Slatter] And do you know if there were any casualties in that exchange?

[Tostavene] They say that there were five casualties, although I am unable to confirm that; five casualties on the rebel side, that is, and one casualty on the government side which was caused by accidental fire.

[Slatter] Now, how significant are these towns and how much of an advance and an achievement is it for the government to take them or to retake them?

[Tostavene] Well, it is an achievement for the government and I presume that it was planned to coincide with the one-year anniversary of the takeover which is tomorrow, but it is not the first time that any of these towns have actually been recaptured from the rebels. It takes the government pretty much back to the position they were in last September when the rebels began their own offensive. But the government are now in a much stronger position than they were at that time. They are much better equipped and the rebels are much less equipped, particularly in light of the fact that the rebels have been cut off by ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] operations inside Liberia. And, from all accounts, a lot of the rebels would actually not too mind surrendering. I mean I spoke even to the brigade commander, Colonel Johnny, and I think his assessment of the situation may be quite accurate that some of them want to surrender but they are afraid that the soldiers are going to kill them if they do. [end recording]

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